# The New-York Times.

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## IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

### Admiral Farragut Below Warrenton with the Hartford.

### The Other Vessels of His Fleet Repulsed by the Port Hudson Batteries.

### THE NEW PASSAGE INTO THE YAZOO

### A Number of Gunboats and a Large Force of Troops Gone to Capture Yazoo City.

### The Yazoo Pass Expedition Still at Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM CAIRO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The following dispatches have just been received by the Navy Department:

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 24.

*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:*

I have just received the following communication from Lieutenant Commander K. R. BRESS, dated Black Hawk, March 20:

The *Hartford* is below Warrenton. Admiral FARRAGUT'S secretary came on board this morning, *en route* to Admiral PORTER. It will take him a week, at least, to communicate and get back.

He says that the *Hartford* passed the fort, but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the *Mississippi* was the ship destroyed. A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain, Commanding Squadron at Cairo.

CAIRO, March 24, 1863—7:50 P. M.

*Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:*

I have just received a communication from Lieutenant-Commander BRESS, dated Black Hawk, March 19.

The Admiral has got through Steel's and Black Bayou with five iron-clads and the *Price*, and is into Deer Creek, making all haste for Yazoo. Doubtless he is there now.

Gen. SHERMAN and the troops are following up.

A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain and Commanding Squadron at Cairo.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 25.

The *Commercial's* special from Greenwood, says the *Chillicothe*, in the last engagement, was temporarily disabled by shot battering the slides to her port holes so they could not be moved.

Battery Wilson has been dismounted, and the guns returned to the gunboat. The *DeKalb* and our forces are now acting on the defensive.

Fort Pemberton is being strengthened by the rebels, but is nearly under water, and the widening of the breach in the levee at the head of Yazoo Pass, it is thought, will drown them out completely. That work is being done by troops from Helena.

QUIMBY'S division was on Coldwater River on the 20th, and with good river would reach Greenwood in two days. The guerrillas trouble the boats in that river and the Tallahatchie, and have killed three or four soldiers.

The most important intelligence is the discovery of a new pass from the Mississippi, through the Sunflower, into Yazoo River. Through this a large force can be thrown on Yazoo City, which being taken, they can go up the Tallahatchie to Greenwood, and cooperate in the reduction of Fort Pemberton.

The Monitor gunboat *Lafayette* is reported up the Yazoo above Haines' Bluff. Other gunboats have gone up. Stirring news is expected from that quarter.

The reported evacuation of Haines' Bluff is not credited. The rebels will not abandon that till forced to, or after deciding to evacuate Vicksburgh.

## OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE

### The New Passage Into the Yazoo Above Haines' Bluff—A Heavy Force Gone Through—Capture of a Rebel Engineer—Important Intelligence—Thirty Transports and 6,000 Troops at Yazoo City—A Surprise Expected.

OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, March 16, 1863.

The most important movement yet made by our flotilla, and one likely to result the most decisively, has just been projected against the rebel position of Vicksburgh. By careful reconnoissances and inquiry, continued for the last few weeks, the Admiral became satisfied that there was a practicable passage beyond Haines' Bluff, so as to avoid that rebel stronghold and reach Yazoo City, where the rebel transports were known to be lying and preparing for a descent of the Yazoo. So tortuous and unfrequented was this route, that few even of the residents of these parts knew of its existence, and the rebel authorities, probably, never dreamed that we would ever find out a way to evade and avoid their batteries at Haines' Bluff, where they had made the most extensive arrangements to oppose our passage.

The *Carondelet*, Capt. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, on Friday, and the *Louisville*, Capt. JONES; the *Cincinnati*, *Pittsburgh*, *Tyler* and *Mound City*, were dispatched up the Yazoo, passing on through Cypress Bayou, on Sunday, accompanied by the *Champion*, and several of the troop transports, besides tugs and tenders. Capt. MURPHY having satisfied himself that the passage was practicable, was joined by the latter vessels—the Admiral taking the *Gen. Price*, and accompanying the fleet.

Passing from the Yazoo River, the gunboats slowly but steadily made their way to the left of Haines' Bluff some twenty miles through into Blackwater Bayou, thence into Deer Creek; thence into Lake Sun Flower, and soon into the Yazoo again, a distance of 80 miles. They found the water very deep, and few or no obstructions from snags. There was, however, a great amount of cutting of trees necessary.

Having reached the Lake, they found and took on board a Confederate engineer with his family who had a pass from R. S. TAYLOR, Provost-Marshal of Yazoo City. This person reported that there were 30 transports of large size lying at Yazoo City, including the *Magnolia*; and a rebel iron-clad nearly finished; but her completion had been delayed for want of iron. There are, he says, 6,000 troops there, and six mounted guns.

The *Magnolia* is the largest river boat ever built in these waters, carrying nearly 8,000 *bales of cotton*. It is probably the intention to surprise the rebels by a night attack, and capture or destroy the transports and unfinished gunboats. This achievement places the rebel communications between Vicksburgh and their rear wholly in our power, and if successfully executed, must be a telling blow against that rebel stronghold.

Gen. GRANT returned late last night, and has already put in motion a large force for that destination—among which is the Eighth Missouri, the famous fighting regiment of MORGAN L. SMITH, and a large party of engineers and pioneers. Among the latter are several hundred blacks, who are under the direction of white officers, and intended for clearing the way to Yazoo City.

The Admiral went upon board of the *Gen. Price*, and is personally superintending the expedition, with the cooperation of Gen. GRANT.

The *Lafayette*, a host in herself, is doing guard duty in sight of Vicksburgh, in company with several powerful rams. The waters move sluggishly through that canal, and well-informed people do not seem sanguine that it will ever work. Subtracting stumps, there is said to be twelve feet of water therein.

DE S.

## THE VERY LATEST.

### Admiral Farragut's Whole Fleet Above Port Hudson.

CAIRO, Wednesday, March 25.

Later news from Vicksburgh confirms the arrival of the sloop-of-war *Hartford* and gunboat *Albatross* at the mouth of the canal on the 20th.

An officer from on board had arrived at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, bringing dispatches. Seven of Admiral FARRAGUT'S steamers ran the blockade of Port Hudson.

After coming up the river some distance, all but two returned, and have probably gone to the mouth of Red River.

Gen. BANKS had not come up to make the land attack when the fleet ran the blockade.

Boats will pass into Lake Providence as soon as the current in that direction permits.

Reports from Greenwood, Miss., to Wednesday afternoon, state that the fight had not been renewed.

Both parties were making active demonstrations. The rebels were mounting new guns, and otherwise strengthening their position.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Visit of Gov. Curtin to Pennsylvania—Review of Troops from that State.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, March 25.

Gov. CURTIN arrived at headquarters to-day. He was accompanied by Mr. COFFEE, of Philadelphia: Col. PULLSTON, of his staff; the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania; Mr. MCCORMICK, of the Agricultural Department, and others. The party arrived by special train and were met with great cordiality and welcome by Gen. HOOKER. Conveyances were placed at the Governor's disposal, and he visited the divisions of Gens. BIRNEY and HUMPHREY. The fine division of the latter is composed entirely of Pennsylvania troops, who, after being reviewed, lustily cheered the Governor, whose presence among them created immense enthusiasm. The Governor hopes to go the rounds of the Pennsylvania regiments before leaving.

### The Conscription Law.

The following letter is of interest to those persons who contemplate visiting foreign lands:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1863.

*Oscar Irving, Esq., U. S. Dispatch Agent, New-York:*

Herewith I send to you a passport for Mr. CHARLES H. TALBOT. Please have Mr. TALBOT comply with the regulations of the Department. Some ten days ago I informed you that *all* parties liable to be drafted under the law recently passed by Congress, commonly known as the "Conscription law," were required to give military service bonds. I am glad to inform you that said order has been revoked, except in those States which have not yet furnished their complement of nine months' men. Mr. TALBOT, being a citizen of Maine, is not subject to the call, she having furnished her quota of men.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
ISAAC W. NICHOLLS,
Acting Passport Clerk.

### Another Prize Captured.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 25.

The gunboat *Reliance* of the Chesapeak squadron captured yesterday the schooner *Flying Cloud*, loaded with percussion caps, pistols, shot, tools, silks, shoes, boots, etc., etc., on the way to Dixie.

The warlike portion of her cargo was directed to Maj. E. GRISWOLD, the Yankee Provost-Marshal of Richmond. Several parties on board were made prisoners. The vessel was brought here to-day.

### From Cincinnati.

HONORS TO GEN. BURNSIDE IN CINCINNATI—DEATH OF AN EMINENT MERCHANT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 25.

Gen. BURNSIDE was serenaded at the Burnet House last night. He takes command of this Department.

WILLIAM J. WHITEMAN, of the late firm of SPRINGER & WHITEMAN, of this city, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, yesterday.

### From Bermuda.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER MERRIMAC.

By the bark *Hannah Crocker*, Capt. DUNN, from St. George's, we have dates to March 10. The anglo-rebel steamer *Merrimac*, which came to Bermuda to run the blockade some five or six months ago, and shipped some of her cargo on by other steamers, is now taking out the balance to lighten so as to clean her bottom previous to making a trial to run the blockade at Charleston or Wilmington.

### The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, March 25.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the legality of the last draft, and the validity of the soldiers' suffrage law of Wisconsin.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

### Bold Movements of the Rebel Cavalry Near Nashville.

### Disgraceful Surrender of Three Hundred National Troops.

### CAPTURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

### Subsequent Pursuit of the Rebels and Recapture of the Spoils.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 25.

A Confederate cavalry force, under FORREST, WHEELER and WHEATON, crossed Harpeth River this morning, six miles above Franklin. Part of the rebel force attacked our force at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road. Our troops under command of Lieut.-Col. BLODGOOD, consisted of parts of the Thirty-third Indiana, Twenty-second and Nineteenth Wisconsin, in all 300 men. After a feeble resistance, with only one man killed and four wounded, our force surrendered to the enemy. All the Government property was captured.

Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, sent to Franklin, came up with a force, and pursued them six miles west of Brentwood, when he met the entire Confederate force, numbering 5,000 men, with only 500 men. He succeeded in retaking all the wagons and ammunition, but being attacked by superior numbers, he was compelled to destroy them. He then fell back. When reinforcements reached him, the rebels had decamped.

We lost one officer and about fifteen men in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels lost some ten killed and wounded. Over fifty rebel prisoners have been brought in.

The rebel cavalry have been within four miles of the city, on the Harding and Charlotte Pike, to-day.

## FROM THE FAR WEST.

### Important Events in the Ninth Military District—Meeting of the Legislature of the Cherokee Nation—Repeal of the Ordinance of Secession—The Abolition of Slavery—Appointment of a Delegation to proceed to Washington—The Loyal Indian and Arkansas Troops—Whereabouts of the Rebel Troops—Gen. Blunt's Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Thursday, March 12, 1863.

Events of an important nature have transpired since my last, in the Ninth Military District, now under command of Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS. In that letter I gave items of interest in relation to the meeting of the Cherokee Legislature, to which the action of that body, since the date of those advices, have given greater importance, and the results of which will make them more prominent.

The Legislative Assembly of the Cherokee Nation met at Cowskin Prairie in the Delaware District. This is the northeast section of the Territory. Cowskin Prairie has become a notorious name from the fact that the rebel "Camp Walker" was located on it, at Maysville, on the northern border of Arkansas. "Camp Walker" was the first rebel encampment formed in Arkansas. The Legislature proceeded to business about the 15th of February, having procured a quorum. Capt. PEG. of the Third Indian Home Guard, (Col. PHILLIPS,) formerly Major of DREW'S Confederate regiment, (which corps left the rebel service when Col. WEIR first advanced last Summer, and came over with their arms to the Union cause—these men formed the principal portion of the Third Indian,) presided over the Upper House, and, in the absence of Chief JOHN ROSS, was *ex-officio* President of the Nation. Gen. BLUNT, being naturally very desirous to prevent an interference with or pressure upon the Assembly, sent as agent of the Government Dr. GILPATRICK, to arrange this and other matters connected with that portion of his command. By the direction of the General, neither the Colonel commanding nor any portion of the officers or men were allowed to exercise any influence upon the body during its deliberations. Several prominent officers of the three Indian Home Guard regiments were members of the Legislature. I have entered into these statements, that it may be seen that the important action of the Legislature was of a *bona fide* and not factitious character.

Among the first acts was the repeal of the ordinance of secession and of the treaties made a year ago with the Confederacy. It passed an act deposing all officers of the Nation who have been disloyal to the United States Government, and forever hereafter rendering them incompetent to hold any office among the Cherokees.

A joint resolution was passed, without a dissenting voice, asking of President LINCOLN and the Federal Congress, to extend to the Nation the compensated emancipation offer heretofore tendered to the Border States.

It took better and wiser action than this. It passed a bill, without dissent, *providing for the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery among the Cherokees.* The Legislature also passed a bill declaring *all* persons born in the Nation (this is the term by which the Cherokee Territory is commonly known on the border,) citizens of the Cherokee Nation. This, of course, includes whites and negroes, and as there are many of the latter, it is a great leap from bondage to equality among a people possessed of large revenues, good laws and means of education and progress.

A delegation was also appointed by the Legislature to proceed to Washington and confer with the General Government. This delegation consists of the Chief, JOHN ROSS, (now in Washington;) Lieut.-Col. LEWIS DOWNING, of the Third Indian, (Cherokee;) Capt. MCDANIELS, of the Second Indian, and Rev. EVAN JONES. The latter gentleman was formerly a Free Will Baptist Missionary in the Territory. He has resided among the Cherokees for many years, and was the leader of the full bloods in opposition to the half-breeds, and to slave propagandism, and for the promulgation of Anti-Slavery sentiments he was driven out by the secession Indians. What the objects of this delegation may be, the foregoing statement of legislative action probably indicates, though nothing is definitely known thereof. Col. DOWNING, Capt. MCDANIELS, and Rev. EVAN JONES, arrived at this post, to-day, with an escort of the Third Indian.

Col. PHILLIPS' headquarters are now at Bentonville, Benton County, Ark. He has with him there a large portion of the three Indian regiments, a battalion of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, and HOPKINS' Third Kansas battery.

At Fayetteville, Washington County, the Third Arkansas (Union) is stationed. This is a newly raised corps, composed of Union refugees and conscripts from HINDMAN'S army. This is the third regiment raised in Northwestern Arkansas, and second since Gen. BLUNT entered that section. It is true that the Third is at present but poorly armed and provided, but there is no doubt that the General will supply these deficiencies as soon as may be. There is yet a general hospital at Fayetteville. The rebel hospital at Cane Hill has been removed south of the Arkansas River, it having been found to be a nest of spies and informers.

Two companies are at Fort Blunt, near Old Fort Wayne, a lately built and occupied fortified post, under command of Lieut. Fox, of the Third Indian. At Neosho, Mo., five companies of the Third Indian are stationed, under command of Capt. SPILLMAN.

The rebel forces north of the Arkansas and west of Clarksville, a town midway between Van Buren and Little Rock, on the River, consist only of a few scattered guerrilla bands. At Clarksville, MARMADUKE has a cavalry force numbering several thousand. HINDMAN'S army is at some point in Southwestern Arkansas, near the border of Louisiana. At Shreveport, La., there is a considerable rebel cavalry force, and the capital of Louisiana has been removed to that point. Our scouting parties hold the country spoken of, north of the river.

Nearly all the rebel Indians—Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws—are at home on furlough. It is doubtful if they will ever be seen in the field again on that side.

Col. COOPER, the most active rebel leader in the Territory, was, at the date of last advices, at Coal Creek, a point fifty miles north of Fort Washita, and thirty from Boggy depot. He has with him a force reported as 4,000 strong, consisting principally of Texans, deserters from HINDMAN'S army. After the Prairie Grove battle, whole companies and battalions deserted the rebel army. Most of these were Texans. COOPER has gathered many of these on their way to Texas. They declare their determination not to fight under HINDMAN again, though offering no objection to serving the Confederacy. COOPER formerly commanded a Choctaw regiment, the men of which are furloughed and at home. He is a white man.

Fort Washita is the only post in the Territory occupied by the rebels. Forts Gibson, Cobb, Coffey and Arbuckle are deserted. At Washita, Capt. HOW has a force of 80 men. This is the same officer who lost the famous Bragg battery, captured by the Second Kansas at Old Fort Wayne. This battery is now commanded by Capt. HOPKINS.

Col. STANDWAITIE, with the remains of his Cherokee regiment, is at Briartown, a point on the south side of the Canadian River, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson. He has with him a battalion of whites, under command of BRYANT, a Cherokee half-breed.

All accounts represent the rebels in this section to be in a most deplorable condition, without clothing, poorly furnished with commissary stores, having no forage for animals and, as a consequence, without transportation. At Fort Washita there are four hundred wagons, but no mules. The balance of their wagons are scattered from that point north to the Arkansas. There are not four hundred horses among the five thousand rebels in the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw country. One hundred and fifty mules are reported to have died during the prevalence of a late snow-storm. What remains of their stock has been sent to Texas to recruit. All the cattle fit for working are being seized by COOPER for transportation purposes.

Col. PHILLIPS' attention is principally turned to suppressing the guerrilla bands in those portions of the districts under his command held by our troops; to inducing the Indians of the Creek and Choctaw Nations to return to their allegiance; and to aiding and fostering the Union men of Western Arkansas, of whom there are many, at least of that quality who have been silent and inactive during the rebel rule, and who are in heart with us, if only they see that they will be protected. He has kept all the mills running in the vicinity of his headquarters and detachments, and with such subsistence stores as he could procure, and the flour and meal thus obtained, has supplied the wants of a large number of destitute loyalists in both districts. Col. PHILLIPS is a man eminently fitted for the delicate and responsible task that fortunately seems to have fallen to his lot. This is, to restore the *status* of the Indian nations, and probably, also, to pave the way for the opening, with the consent of these people, to the common settlement of that Territory by all loyal persons, and thus bring another free State into the Union. Col. PHILLIPS is sagacious, quick-witted, possessed of a well-balanced brain, energetic temperament, of far more than ordinary information, with a wide knowledge of men and affairs, acquired as lawyer and journalist; a man of high moral tone, thoroughly honest and sincere, with earnest convictions, though not an extremist; brave, though prudent; modest, though inspiring men with confidence, the Colonel commanding the Indian brigade is one of those patriots and public men to whose future all who know him look with hope.

Gen. BLUNT has been at this post for some days, and leaves for headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, tomorrow. He has perfected arrangements for the proper protection of our border. The Ninth Kansas, cavalry, Col. LYNDE, has been stationed there in detachments of from one to three companies, from Wyandot to Drywood, south of Fort Scott. The Twelfth Kansas, infantry, will do garrison duty—three companies at this post, under Major KENNEDY; two at Paola, and five at Fort Leavenworth, under Lieut.-Col. HAYS. Col. CHARLES W. ADAMS will doubtless be detailed as commandant of either Fort Leavenworth or Fort Scott. This disposition will secure our border from the raids of the marauders who still infest the neighboring counties of Missouri. The remainder of the Kansas division of the Army of the Frontier, is yet in Missouri, mud-bound in the vicinity of Springfield. Col. CLOUD, of the Second Kansas, commands the district of Southwest Missouri, headquarters at Springfield, Col. WEER, of the Tenth Kansas, is supposed to command that portion of the division in the field. Nothing but to march through the mud and get stuck, has been done with the army that, under BLUNT, swept the southwestern border, since SCHOLFIELD superseded him.

The only force that now annoys our trains and troops in the Southwest, is that under command of LIVINGSTON, a partisan leader, who makes his range in the neighborhood of Spring River. Capt. COLEMAN, of the Ninth Kansas, acting as escort for one of Col. PHILLIPS' supply trains returning north, about ten days since had a severe brush with this guerrilla, in which we had Lieut. STEWART and four men killed. But twenty of our men were engaged These were ambushed while scouting They were driven back at first, but rallying, drove the enemy from their concealment with considerable loss. The guerrillas returning to the fight with a force of four to one, our men fell back to the train, from which Capt. COLEMAN came to the assistance of his men. Our dead were left on the field, which was visited next day by a flag of truce for the purpose of recovering them. The clothing was found stripped from them. No enemy was found; LIVINGSTON having retired precipitately during the night. It is somewhat strange that more active measures are not taken to rout out this gang of bushwhackers. LIVINGSTON claims to be a regular Confederate soldier, but as he is in a district clearly under the Federal authority, not waging an honorable warfare, but pursuing systematically and with effect the bushwhacking mode of fighting, it certainly ought to be ascertained why our officers extend the courtesies of a flag of truce to him. It is stated that a message was received at this post by Maj. HENNING, its commandant, under cover of a flag of truce, within the past week.

Dr. GILPATRICK gave me some interesting items of the state of affairs in the Creek nation and the neighborhood of Cane Hill. He penetrated the Creek territory for fifty miles, but much of his news is yet contraband. The statements of the destitution with regard to many articles of common use among people who have lived in affluence, and of the shifts to procure them, are almost pitiable. The Doctor stated that he saw women digging the dirt from smoke-house floors, and leaching it in a hopper, in the manner that soap is made by farmers, and afterward boiling the leachings in order to concentrate the salt it contains. This was the only method they had of obtaining salt. Coffee is a thing that has been unknown for months, except as procured from the "Lincoln hirelings." The Doctor saw the women generally milking cows, chopping wood, driving oxen, &c.—women, too, of the class that had always been accustomed to be waited upon. They do these "chores" as if used to it. When visitors come, they commonly introduce their bad, heavy biscuit, &c., with apologies to the effect "that their help is gone, &c." In all of this region scarcely a carpet or other similar article can be found. It has been made into clothing for the men in the rebel army. Yet we, who are fighting for a cause as noble as the world has seen, complain because the prices of goods are enhanced, and some of our accustomed luxuries are necessarily curtailed. No peace party can be seen or heard in the South. Surely there should be none North.

The weather here is delightful. Beautiful are the fine balmy Spring days, and the cool, clear nights, with the heavens bejeweled with all the wondrous wealth of stars which the wide scope and grand reach of horizon our prairies give. Soon the earth will wear its robes of green, and bloom with luxuriant and fragrant flowers. The calm strength and recurrence of Nature's laws afford striking contrasts with the tumultuous uproar of man's actions, yet above the din, and through it all, the nations slowly grow unto the Summer time—surely consummate the ideal in the real. H.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Where the First Draft is to be Made.

### WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH GEN. BUTLER

### FAVORABLE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

CONDITION OF THE REBELLION.

Leading Bankers in Baltimore and this City, of secession proclivities, are in possession of news from the rebels in Richmond, showing that the rebellion is rapidly "caving in." These facts were, to-day, communicated to the Administration by persons of consideration in possession of the intelligence.

ADVICES FROM ABROAD.

The advices from our Ministers abroad, received at the State Department to-day, give assurance of continued quiet in our relations with Powers that lately manifested a desire to intervene in favor of peace and the rebellion.

THE FIRST DRAFT.

The President has decided to make the first draft from the States deficient under the last call, and will not commence in the States which have furnished their full quota until the deficient States have made up their numbers.

GEN. BUTLER.

The anxiety of the friends of Gen. BUTLER to know his official destiny in connection with the war, will soon be relieved. The Government has not lost sight of this able administrator and successful squelcher of secession.

THE REPORTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Dispatches received here to-day from Cincinnati, renew the expression of fears that another rebel incursion into Kentucky will force ROSECRANS from his position, and let the enemy into the rich food districts of the State, and enable them to extend their ravages to the Ohio River. The Government is doing its full duty to all the possibilities of this danger.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total receipts from internal revenue, up to March 24, were $21,049,374 05.

IMPORTANT ORDER REGARDING PAYMASTERS.

It is ordered by the War Department that all persons appointed additional Paymasters shall, before being commissioned, present themselves before a Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall examine and report upon the physical, mental and moral fitness of the appointee to perform the duties; that upon such examination, those reported upon favorably shall be commissioned and assigned, while the appointments of those reported against will be canceled; that all additional Paymasters now in the service shall also, upon order of the Paymaster-General, appear before the Board, and the unfit be mustered out of the service.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS FROM MINNESOTA.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, as devoted to the interests of his constituents in the vacation as during the session of Congress, is laboring here to arrange for the removal of the Indians from his State, under the acts passed for that purpose. He expects to succeed in the peaceful deportation of the whole of them during the coming Summer. This will give peace and quiet to the frontier of Minnesota, and release for service in the Southwest the troops sent to suppress the Indian outbreak.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

By order of the Secretary of War, all Western Virginia is included in the Middle Department.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. FRANKLIN is under summons to appear and testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

GEN. WOODBURY GOING TO KEY WEST.

Brig.-Gen. WOODBURY has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to the Department of the Gulf, to command the District of Key West and Tortugas, recently added to the Gulf Department. Gen. BENHAM succeeds to his command.

GEN. HARTSUFF.

Gen. HARTSUFF, nearly recovered from his wound received at Antietam, has made application to the War Department to be assigned to active service. A corps command will probably be prepared for him, under Gen. BURNSIDE.

THE CASE OF COL. BELGER.

The specifications in the case of Col. BELGER are nearly ready, on charges founded on the report of the Select Committee of the Senate.

PROMOTION AND REWARD.

Sergeant Mason, Corporals Pettinger and Benedick, and Privates Benninger, Buffman and Parrott, captured by the rebels while attempting to destroy railroad bridges in Georgia, under orders from Gen. MITCHEL, and who suffered most inhuman treatment at the hands of the Confederates, have been recommended for Second Lieutenancies, and have received the first medals awarded by the War Department for meritorious conduct. The heroes belong to the Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio.

COMPENSATION OF PROVOST-MARSHALS.

The compensation of Deputy Provost-Marshals, under the Conscription act, is the same as the pay of Captains of cavalry, which, including perquisites, amounts to $1,680 per annum.

BOOKS WANTED.

It is understood that the vigilant librarian of Congress has sent a demand, by epistle, to a member of the last House from a New-York District, for the immediate return of two hundred volumes belonging to his trust. The rebinding of the books will not prevent their identification.

QUININE.

In consequence of the extraordinary rise in the price of Quinine, the Medical Department has determined to commence the manufacture of it at laboratories in New-York and Philadelphia. Since the war began the price of this drug has gone up from two dollars to four dollars an ounce. It is speculated in, in the same manner as Gold.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

HONORS TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

About eleven months ago, eighteen privates belonging to Ohio regiments, were detained by the late Gen. MITCHEL for special duty, and accordingly penetrated Georgia for the destruction of railroads, and otherwise to damage the enemy; but the rebels captured them, hung seven, and confined the remainder in dungeons, treating them as felons. On Monday, six of the number arrived in Washington, having been sent to Fort Monroe under flag of truce. The others, it is supposed, escaped from prison. To-day, by request, the returned soldiers had an interesting interview with Judge Advocate-General HOLT, and also with the Secretary of War, in the presence of a number of army officers. The Secretary presented each of them a medal, such as was authorized by the late Congress, for meritorious conduct, these being the first bestowals of that character. He, in addition, gave to each $100, ordered a payment of their arrearages and a sum equivalent to that taken from them by the rebels. He has requested Gov. TOD to appoint these men Lieutenants in the Volunteer service. In the event of his not doing so they will be breveted Lieutenants in the regular service. They afterwards had an interview with the President at the Executive Mansion.

BLOCKADE CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has advices of the capture of the schooner *Charm* at the mouth of Indian River Inlet, on the 23d ult., by a boat expedition from the United States steamer *Sagamore*. She was bound for Nassau, N. P., with a load of cotton.

Also of the capture of the Spanish sloop *Relampago* at Charlotte harbor, Florida, on the 3d inst., by the United States schooner *James S. Chambers*. Her cargo consisted of coffee, liquors, shoes, &c. She was sent to Key West for adjudication. On the succeeding day the *Chambers* chased ashore the sloop *Ida* near the same locality. Her cargo, consisting principally of liquors, was partly saved. A rebel flag was found on board. Not being able to get her off, she was burned.

FRANKS.

Newspaper paragraphs, in relation to franking communications of Collectors and Assessors under the Internal Revenue law, have occasioned much confusion, hence the Post-office Department cautions postmasters to disregard such unauthorized publications and to govern themselves by the written instructions of the Postmaster-General, which must be exhibited to them before they frank any papers whatever.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

The claims against Costa Rica comprised about forty cases; of these, ten or twenty were, in the absence of the parties interested, managed by an attorney selected by the Government, and the remainder by REVERDY JOHNSON, CUSHING, and other eminent counsel. J. M. CARLISLE was attorney for Costa Rica, and the Italian Minister acted as umpire. The aggregate claims were $2,500,000, but the result of the Commission is only $25,000, or one per centum on that amount.

## THE NEW INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

### The Rebel Force at Danville Supposed to be Longstreet's Division.

### PROMPT MEASURES TAKEN TO MEET IT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 25.

The rebel force which has occupied Danville, Ky., is believed to be the advance of Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division.

Their coming is not unexpected. They will be promptly met. Several thousand Federal troops will arrive here to-day, and more are coming.

Look out for a very active campaign in Kentucky.

[Danville is the Capital of Boyle County, Ky. It is situated 40 miles south by west of Frankfort, and 3 miles southwest of Dick's River, on a small stream entering into it. It contains a Court-house, six churches, a branch of the Bank of Kentucky, a number of stores, several mills, factories and manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants.]

RUMORS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 25.

We have had the usual quantity of exciting rumors respecting rebel movements, to-day, but none of them are traceable to any authentic source, and headquarters are advised of no change in the rebel *status* since last night. The *Democrat* says the rebels in large force, under BRECKINRIDGE, are at Harrodsburgh, and that the Federal forces, under Gen. CARTER, are falling back on Frankfort. BRECKINRIDGE is reported to have issued a proclamation, declaring his intention of enforcing the Southern Conscription act, and rumor says that the act is being rigidly enforced in those portions of Kentucky now occupied by the rebel forces.

### THE AFFAIR AT CHANTILLY, VA.

### A Flying Cavalry Skirmish—Three Men Killed and Wounded, and One Taken Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

A letter has been received from Fairfax Court-house, in which it is said: On Monday, at 5 P. M., our pickets in front of Chantilly were attacked. The vedettes were on the alert, and gave the alarm. The reserve of about 70 men were immediately under arms, and charged the enemy, who fled for two miles along the Little River Turnpike. Between Sanders' Toll-gate and Cub Run there is a strip of woods about half a mile wide, through which the road runs. Within the wood, and about a quarter of a mile apart, are two barricades of fallen trees. Our troops pursued the enemy between these barricades. Behind the latter some of the enemy were concealed. The head of the column was here stopped by a fire of carbines and pistols, and also by a fire upon the flank from the woods. The column broke, and was pursued by the enemy a mile and a half. It was then rallied by the exertions of Majors BACON and WHITE. Capts. MCGUIRE and HABERACK, when they heard the alarm, proceeded on a gallop from Frying Pan, and joining Maj. WHITE'S command pursued the enemy eight miles. Night coming on and the enemy being more numerous than we were and the horses of our forces being exhausted, the column halted and returned to Chantilly. The line of pickets is now reestablished. Our loss was—killed, GILLSO, Co. H, Fifth New-York cavalry; wounded, mortally, JOHN L. HARRIS, Co. L, New-York Fifth cavalry; wounded—Sergt. LATHEY, Co. C, Fifth New-York cavalry; prisoner—Lieut. MERRITT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The losses sustained by the New-York cavalry are as follows:

*Killed*—Privates Doyle, Co. B; Harris, Co. K; a member of Co. D, name unknown.

*Wounded*—Sergt. Lehcay.

*Missing*—Privates Lincoln, Perry, Gallagher, Lanigor, Hastings, Sullivan, Tucker, Sheahan, Barber, Quinn, Stone, Schermerhorn, Shearer, Hard, Strait, Thompson, Olmstead, Barrett, Cook, Davis, Laferty, Minor, Porter, Winters, Pirce, Fuller, Gilden, Mack, Flaherty, Townsend, Henrietty, Metzeller, Taylor, Moore, Godfrey, Fleming, one man name unknown, and H. A. L. Merritt, Second Lieutenant Co. K.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

### Superintendent Kennedy's Quarterly Report.

The following Quarterly Report made by Superintendent KENNEDY, exhibits succinctly and accurately the present state of the force, the vast amount of business transacted by the Department, and many other points of general public interest. At no prior time has the Police been so admirably disciplined or so generally effective, and the Superintendent, under the Commissioners, is entitled to much credit for the very favorable showing, which, with truth, he is enabled to make:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1863.

*The Honorable Board of Metropolitan Police:*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the quarterly "report of the state of the Metropolitan Police District" for the term ending Jan. 31, 1863.

The force of the Department on the last day of the quarter consisted of 2,290 persons, as follows:

Superintendent, 1; Inspectors, 4; Chief, Property and Deputy Clerks, 8; Surgeons, 5; Captains, 41; Sergeants, 160; Roundsmen, 60; Policemen on Patrol duty, 1,628; Policemen on Detail duty, 235; Policemen on Sanitary duty, 37; Policemen on Special duty, 29; Janitor, 1; Doormen, 81. Total, 2,290.

PATROL FORCE.

The accompanying reports, setting forth in detail, the condition and operation of the force in New-York and Brooklyn, separately, have been prepared in the office of the Chief Clerk, from the daily special reports filed therein; and show that while 1,300 men are on the active patrol force of New-York, but 168 men perform similar duty in Brooklyn. Fortunately the health of the Brooklyn force has been favorable; only 5 77-100 men per day, on the average, have been sick or disabled from the performance of duty, during the quarter; while in New-York the reduction in the active force, from the same cause, was of slightly higher ratio, having reached the average of 53 59-100 men per day, being 2 99-100 per cent. in New-York, and 2 91-100 per cent. in Brooklyn, of the force employed. But the number of the force in Brooklyn, with this lucky circumstance in its favor, is wholly insufficient for the proper protection of the peace and property of the city. The recent cases of violence, and the numerous robberies that have been committed, are conceded to have been beyond the power of the police force to prevent. Your own examinations of cases which have been presented for trial, whenever an outrage or robbery has been perpetrated, that appeared to indicate that the patrolman of the beat had been negligent or remiss in his duty, have resulted uniformly in acquittal; and Coroners' inquests, in like manner, have exonerated the force from blame in all such cases, on account of its numerical weakness, and the necessary extensiveness of the lines of guard. In previous reports I have shown that not exceeding 81 to 83 men, can be on guard duty at any one time, throughout all the streets of Brooklyn, the other portion being on reserve at the Station-house, and, at the stated hours of relief, ready to take the post of those on guard.

PATROLLING IN NEW-YORK.

Patrolling in New-York is now performed in a very satisfactory manner. The men, generally, seem to have learned that faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of duty of making it more agreeable to themselves, while it better serves the public.

Nearly all the complaints for inattention now, are limited to those made by the supervising officers: citizens but seldom appear to prefer complaints against any of the men on that ground.

PATROLLING IN BROOKLYN.

The best evidence of the general faithfulness with which patrolling is done in Brooklyn is the large amount of work performed in arresting offenders and suppressing disturbances, by so small a force. Rarely, indeed, does a citizen make complaint against any of that branch of the force, for inattention or laxity in the performance of duty. It affords me much pleasure in being able thus to commend so generally a body intrusted to my charge.

DETAILED FORCE.

Experience has demonstrated that detailments to special duty should be limited to the actual exigencies of necessity; anything beyond that point is injurious to the well-being of the force. In 1860, when the aggregate force numbered 1,878 persons, those on detailed and special duty reached 373; while at the present time, when the aggregate is 2,290 persons, the details and specials, including also the Sanitary Commission reached but 301—and this number may be still further reduced.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

It is scarcely necessary to make special reference to the state of discipline attained by the officers and men. Their general good conduct, on and off duty; their anxiety to excel in personal appearance, and their proficiency in military acquirement, are not concealed facts, but notorious throughout the district. All that is required to preserve the efficient condition attained is a strict enforcement of the rules and orders, and by continuing the drill exercise regularly and frequently.

HARBOR FORCE.

This force is now operated exclusively on the water. Police steamer No. 1—the station of the force—has been kept in motion, without any important obstruction or delays; and the row-boats have, as formerly, been kept on patrol wherever their presence has been required. In this way river-thieving has been in a great measure suppressed, while dock-pilfering has been on the increase. A squad has been organized in the Twenty-sixth Precinct for the purpose of attending specially to this latter class of thieves, from the efficiency of which I expect good results.

CONDITION OF THE FORCE.

The physical condition of the members of the force, as exhibited by the returns of "lost time by reason of disability," is about as usual at this season of the year. During the three months past, on the average each man in New-York has been sick 2 456-1,000 days, and each one in Brooklyn 2 070-1,000 days. The varying and unfixed character of the weather during the quarter does not seem to have operated with any marked effect upon the general health of the men.

CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

The changes in the membership of the force during the quarter are embraced in the following:

*Resigned*—2 captains, 3 sergeants, 62 patrolmen, 2 doormen.
*Dismissed*—48 patrolmen, 3 doormen.
*Deceased*—1 sergeant, 7 patrolmen.
*Promoted*—6 captains, 11 sergeants.
*Appointed*—130 patrolmen, 5 doormen.

STATION HOUSES.

Many of the Station-Houses are, in every respect, in proper condition for the accommodation of the force allotted to them. But I regret to be obliged to report that there are others which are not at all suitable to be used as quarters for the force nor even for the temporary detention of prisoners.

While the Station-houses of the Seventh, Twenty-second, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Ninth, Twentieth, Thirteenth, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, First, Sixth, Fourth, Third and Eighth in New-York, and the Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Forty-sixth, Forty-first, Forty-third and Forty-eighth in Brooklyn are, in various degrees of superiority, suited for the purpose for which they are applied, those of the Second, Fifth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, in New-York, and the Forty-second and Forty-fourth, in Brooklyn, are barely capable of giving the needed facilities for business. Those in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second, in New-York, and the Forty-ninth in Brooklyn, are totally inadequate. In several of the last-named Precincts it has become necessary to use lodging-rooms for a portion of the men in separate and non-contiguous buildings, much to the detriment of the discipline of the force. The new sub-station of Brooklyn, No. 50, is formed in an improving part of the City, and in selecting a location for the Station-house a proper eye should be had to the future, as well as to the present requirements of the vicinity.

ARRESTS.

The whole number of arrests made during the three months, is 19,170. Of the persons arrested, 12,402 were males, and 6,768 were females; 14,609 could read and write, 332 could read only, and 4,329 could neither read nor write; 9,621 were married, and 9,545 were single persons. Nearly three-tenths, including colored persons, were natives of the United States, and over seven-tenths were of foreign birth; one in every 38½ was a colored person. Of the whole number arrested, 9,946 were under 30 years of age, and 9,224 over that age. Of the males, 2,421 were between ten and twenty years of age, 4,073 between twenty and thirty years, 3,109 between thirty and forty years, 1,953 between forty and fifty years, and 846 over fifty years. Of the females, 702 were between ten and twenty years, 2,750 between twenty and thirty years, 2,087 between thirty and forty, 978 between forty and fifty, and 281 were over fifty years of age.

The number of arrests made for offences against property were of males, 2,709; of females, 737—total 3,446. For offences against the person or public peace, males, 9,693; females, 6,031—total, 15,724.

The losses sustained by offences against property, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounted to $347,587 11, of which the value of $315,466 50 has been recovered and restored to owners.

In previous reports I have alluded to the indefinite results deducible from the number of arrests made in any three months. Every day brings additional proof of lack of reliability in such data. Indeed by grouping the number of arrests made in the several quarters of a series of years, consecutively, it will be found there is a remarkable uniformity in the several years. The quarters of one season of the year showing uniformly less, while the quarters terminating in another season present, as uniformly, more than the average number of arrests.

As an illustration I will present the arrests made from Nov. 1, 1858, to Oct. 31, 1862:

| Quarter ending | Jan. 31. | April 30. | July 31. | Oct. 31. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859..... | 17,133 | 19,930 | 28,228 | 18,971 | 84,271 |
| 1860..... | 16,242 | 17,458 | 22,651 | 24,537 | 81,088 |
| 1861..... | 18,651 | 19,396 | 23,370 | 25,261 | 86,678 |
| 1862..... | 18,253 | 21,569 | 29,662 | 29,850 | 99,334 |
| Av'ge per qr. | 17,819 | 19,684 | 24,728 | 24,655 | |

The foregoing presents the singular fact, that the first quarterly reports of each year return fewer arrests than any subsequent one; that the second quarterly reports show an increase, but is yet lower than either of those that follow; and the third quarterly reports show a further increase; and in each case, with a single exception, number less than the fourth quarterly reports.

The first quarterly report of the current year shows conformity with precedent by presenting only 19,170 arrests.

SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The Sanitary Company has proved itself of the full value at which it was estimated. During the quarter this Company has reported 3,282 cases requiring immediate attention; consisting of overflowing sinks, filthy yards, cesspools, sewers, cellars, houses, &c., and unsafe buildings, &c. Of which 3,210 cases have been abated, leaving but one-half in progress of abatement.

The number of steam-boilers examined was 566, of which 270 were tested hydrostatically, and 31 found defective, 5 of which were condemned; the others were properly repaired. Beside the boilers, the connecting machinery was subject to inspection, and 187 safety-valves, steam-gauges, steam-pipes, gauge-cocks, &c., were found defective, and properly repaired.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The House of Detention, under charge of Sergeant FOLGER, is kept in excellent order, and fully sustains the expectation of the humane persons who were instrumental in having it established.

Its operations, during the quarter are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Witnesses remaining in charge | 58 |
| Admitted | 156 |
| Total | 214 |
| Discharged | 184 |
| Remaining | 30 |

PROPERTY CLERK.

The Property Clerk reports having received into custody during the quarter 613 lots of stolen and lost property, which, with 523 lots remaining there from previous quarter, makes the number of lots in charge 1,136. Of this number there had been 373 lots restored to owners, 362 lots sold under the provisions of clause 5, section 68, chapter 259, of laws 1860; the proceeds of the sales, $611 67, was paid over to the Police Life and Insurance fund. There remained in his hands at the end of the term 401 lots unclaimed property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the multifarious duties performed incidentally by Police, a portion only can be made matter of record. Among those of a miscellaneous character, the following may be enumerated:

608 lost children delivered to parents and guardians at Stations.
291 lost children brought to Central Office.
13 abandoned infants delivered to Almshouse.
289 sick or disabled persons assisted by Policemen.
14 persons rescued from drowning by Policemen.
100 horses found astray and restored to owners.
76 horses and vehicles found and restored to owners.
738 stores found open and secured by Policemen.
16 dwellings found open and secured by Policemen.
160 fires attended by members of the force.
2,720 violations of Corporation ordinances reported for action by authorities.
17,929 destitute persons furnished with shelter.
$77,654 92 received in charge from lodgers and others, and restored to them when in condition to care for it.

(Signed) JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

### Funeral of Ex-Comptroller Haws.

The funeral of ROBERT T. HAWS, late Comptroller of the City, took place at 8½ o'clock yesterday afternoon from St. Stephen's Church in Broome-street. During the afternoon, up to 3 o'clock, the remains of the deceased were exposed to view at his late residence, No. 95 Allen-street, and the large number of citizens, of all classes, who thronged the premises, attest the wide popularity and high esteem in which he was held by the public. At the hour of 3, Rev. Dr. JOSEPH H. PRICE, Rector of St. Stephen's, read the ordinary Episcopal family service, consisting of selections from the Scriptures and a prayer. The coffin was then closed and the body was removed to St. Stephen's Church—the procession passing through Allen-street to Grand, up Grand to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Broome-street, and thence through Broome-street to St. Stephen's Church. At the head of the procession walked Rev. Dr. PRICE, followed by the coffin, borne on the shoulders of four men—the pall-bearers walking on either side. The following citizens acted as pall-bearers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thurlow Weed, | Andrew V. Stout, |
| Edwin D. Morgan, | Wm. M. Evarts, |
| Moses H. Grinnell, | James Kelly, |
| Elijah F. Purdy, | Joseph Hoxie. |

The procession was very large, and comprised many of our prominent citizens, including the Mayor, members of the Common Council, and most of the City officials. A platoon of policemen preceded the procession, and all along the route the streets were lined with people.

CEREMONIES AT THE CHURCH.

Since the foundation of St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, the name of HAWS has appeared either among the vestrymen or congregation—an honored and respected name. The long residence in the family in the vicinity has likewise made them known and honored, so that, aside from the public reputation of the deceased, it was no wonder that every available seat in the church was occupied long before the arrival of the funeral procession bearing the corpse. The entire body of the church was reserved for the pall-bearers, members of the City Government and friends of the deceased, and even then, there was not room enough to accommodate with seats the crowd of civic dignitaries who flocked to do honor to the memory of a good man and an honest public servant.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector of the Church, read the funeral services of the Episcopal Church over the remains, taking occasion to deliver a brief funeral address. He bore the testimony of a loving pastor to the worth of an esteemed parishioner. He denied the absurd rumor that the defeat of Mr. HAWS in the recent election had any connection with his sudden decease; spoke of the universal respect with which Mr. HAWS was regarded by all parties, and recognized his wise counsels, courtly manners, devoted friendship, liberal disposition and exemplary deportment as an attendant upon divine service.

The singing was impressive, and the selections admirable, comprising a funeral chant, and Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN'S noble anthems, "Vital spark of heavenly flame" and "I heard a voice from Heaven." Mr. MORGAN himself presided at the organ, and the choir consisted of Mrs. COLEMAN, soprano; Miss WILD, contralto; Mr. SIMPSON, tenor; and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.

After an opportunity had been offered for all who desired to view the remains, the solemn service of committal was performed; the body being interred in the family vault in the adjoining churchyard, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

### Commissioners of Emigration.

A regular meeting of this Commission was held this afternoon, President VERPLANK in the Chair.

The usual requisitions were presented and passed, but no other business transacted as all the Commissioners were desirous of participating in the obsequies of Ex-Comptroller HAWS.

The following is the regular statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of emigrants arrived to March 18, 1863 | 7,529 |
| No. of emigrants arrived since to March 25, 1863 | 529 |
| Total | 8,058 |
| To same date in 1862 | 3,994 |

| | 1863. | 1862. | 1861. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. inmates in Institution, W. I. | 705 | 775 | 1,1 6 | 806 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863 | $17,744 78 |
| Aggregate receipts to March 18, 1863 | $15,391 98 |
| Received since to March 25, for commutation of passengers, &c | 742 00—16,133 98 |
| Total | $33,878 76 |
| Disbursements as per previous account to March 18, 1863 | $23,048 55 |
| No. payments on March 18 | —23,048 55 |
| Balance in Bank | $10,830 21 |

### Naval.

A NEW MAN-OF-WAR COMMENCED.

Yesterday the keel of a new steam propeller was laid at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in the ship house, from which the *Shamrock* was launched. She will be called the *Nyack*, average, 593 tons burden, and carry about 6 guns. Her length will be about 147 feet, width 30 feet, and 12 feet deep. She will draw only 5 or 6 feet of water to enable her to navigate the shallow rivers of the South.

NAVAL NOMENCLATURE

The new navy register contains, among the names of new vessels added to the navy during the year, the following:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cricket, | Dahlia, | Daffodil, | Eugenie, |
| Dandelion, | Daisy, | Diana, | Forest Rose, |
| Fern, | Hyacinth, | Joy, | Juliet, |
| Linden, | Laurel, | Lily, | Mignionette, |
| Mistletoe, | Myrtle, | Nettle, | Pansy, |
| Primrose, | Prairie Bird, | Petrel, | Rattler, |
| Silver Lake, | Thistle, | Violet. | |

These are all of the gunboat and tender species.

SUCCESS OF A STEAM FRIGATE.

To-day a report of the trial of the steam frigate *Ticonderoga* will be forwarded to the Navy Department. For the regular seventy-two hours her machinery has been working with great success, and the number of revolutions made indicate plainly enough that she can steam twelve miles an hour. Of course she will be manned and commissioned at once.

### Sale of Rare Coins.

On Tunesday night the salesrooms of BANGS, MERWIN & Co., were crowded by persons attracted by the announcement of the sale of rare and valuable coins. The sale was opened by the offer of some rare specimens of the early American dollar. One of 1794, now very scarce, was sold at $40,—about ten dollars higher than at previous auctions. A splendid proof piece of the flying eagle dollar of 1839 was purchased at $25. Proof sets of 1857 and 1858 were sold respectively at $15 and $18. The prices for half-dollars did not range high, one of 1794 being purchased at $2 25. When the quarter dollars were offered, there was but little competition among the buyers. A fair specimen of 1796 sold at $2, and one of 1805, in excellent preservation, at $4. A dime, struck in 1800, was knocked down at $6, and a fine one of 1805, at $2 50. A half-dime of 1794, sold at $3 66; one of 1803, at $2 37, and one of 1830, at $2 50. A gold half-eagle of 1799 was bought at $15 25, and one of 1803 at $16. The collection of American cents offered was very fine, and the bidding was more than ordinarily spirited. The highest prices obtained were as follows: A cent of 1792, but little circulated, $5 12; a "wreath" cent, with the inscription "One hundred for a dollar" round the rim, $6 75; a fillet-head cent of 1796, in good preservation, $6 25; a cent of 1798, in poor condition, $15 and $25. An uncirculated cent of 1802 sold at $4, one of 1805 at $4 25, and one of 1817—a splendid specimen from the Fenotte cabinet—at $3 75. A half cent of 1793 was purchased at $6 50; one of 1831, a rare piece, and a "proof," at $7, and one of 1841, of the same character, at $8. A proof half cent of 1852 brought $5 25.

The sale was continued last evening with a large collection of Colonial and State coins.

### The Prize Ring.

MATCH BETWEEN JOE COBURN, OF NEW-YORK, AND MIKE M'COOLE, OF ST. LOUIS, FOR $1,000 A SIDE.

This week two remarkably fine specimens of the animal man commence a course of scientific preparation for a contest that, some time during the Spring, is to prove which of them is sooner able to beat the other into a state of insensibility. For two months no expense nor trouble will be spared to bring them to the highest point of physical perfection. Their whole time will be devoted to the attainment of health and strength. No indulgence that could, for a moment, enervate the mind or body, will be permitted them, and no treatment will be neglected that can tend to brace the nerves, harden the muscles and clear the brain.

Every morning each man will rise with the sun. He will be energetically rubbed from head to foot with dry warm flannel. Then, quickly being clothed in flannel garments, he will start forth into the fresh, invigorating air, and walk at moderate speed some three miles out and home again—running, however, through the last few hundred yards, so as to arrive in a profuse perspiration. Instantly, so that he shall have no chance to chill, his trainers strip him in a close room, rub him down again with flannel, and put him between the blankets for the space of half an hour; then up and into another well-aired flannel suit; then breakfast. To this meal he will bring the best of appetites—the appetite which requires for its satisfaction a large amount of nourishing food. He will eat a pound or so of thickly cut and delicately broiled beef steak, or a cutlet carved from the middle of a leg of mutton; with it a little salt, a few slices of stale wheat bread, and a single cup of rather weak black tea. Rising from table—the time will be about 9 o'clock—at the exact point where he is conscious of having eaten just enough, he almost immediately commences a varied curriculum of exercises. For an hour he will apply himself to a steady course of dumb-bell evolutions; not with bells of half a hundred weight, but with small ones, such as amateurs are apt to laugh at, of from three to six pounds each. For half an hour he will "pound the bag"—that is punch a suspended sack stuffed to the fighting weight of his prospective antagonist. An hour more he will spar with one of his trainers, swing Indian clubs, and practice leaping backward and forward; after which, having come again to freely perspire, there is further rubbing down, and clothing with clean flannels.

All this will occupy till noon, when dinner is announced. Dinner will be of beef, mutton or poultry, roasted in front of the fire, not ruined in an oven, or occasionally, in the case of the mutton and fowls, judiciously boiled, but never sodden. Salt and bread he eats with this meat also, and liberal-minded trainers now-a-days allow a medium-sized potato, baked in the skin to extreme mealiness. He drinks a solitary glass of old brown sherry, or older ale—the latter being always drawn and put to stand fifteen or twenty minutes before he is suffered to take his primal sip of it. A *post-prandial* rest of half an hour facilitates the earlier stages of digestion, and then he is started off on his big walk—a brisk stroll of ten or twelve miles, which he is expected to do in a trifle over two hours. The last quarter or half mile of this, too, he runs in, and, as before, is stripped and rubbed and flanneled.

From the time of his return—about 4 P. M.—until 6, he may read, or loaf, or in any other way he pleases pass his leisure. He will usually pass it in a stretch upon the lounge, and a glance over some medium of current intelligence—sporting papers naturally being his first and most appreciative choice. At 6, supper—a very temperate repast—nothing but tea and toast, or gruel. This gruel must not be confounded with that which he is liable to receive from his adversary when they meet for actual conflict. It is a porridge made of Scotch oatmeal, regarded as one of the most excellent things that can be included in a training diet, where it is found to agree with the probationer's constitution. After supper, at this season of the year, there will be an hour or two of miscellaneous practice, like that of the morning, though in the long warm Summer evenings a pull on some convenient piece of water would be had. Another hour of reading or conversation winds up the day; and then, with his faculties not absolutely fatigued, yet craving quiet and repose, he receives a final rubbing down, and turns into a hard and lightly covered bed. By 9½ o'clock—his muscles all relaxed, his mouth well closed, his nostrils open, the action of his lungs soft, free and regular—he sleeps as peacefully as any infant.

So far as his preparation is concerned, the professional pugilist may be held up as a bright exemplar to the less belligerent average of his fellow-citizens. Were all men of every trade and profession able to spare six or eight weeks out of the year to thus recruit the forces of exhausted nature it is astonishing how many wrinkles would disappear from the brows, what films would pass from the eyes and what disordered shades of sallowness and depression from the cheeks of an abeedged and jaded business community. We should scarcely recognise some of our most intimate acquaintances on the street. Smith, when he met Brown, instead of looking as if he had just come from a funeral, would salute him with a cheery chuckle and a keen and jovial sparkle of the eye, and Jones, instead of putting a cold, flabby fin into Robinson's hand and leaving it there to settle till he had feebly produced the inapplicable phrase "Good morning," would greet him with a hearty "How d'ye do?" and a push in the chest that would produce an electrical *rapport* of friendly sympathy between them on the instance. We should hear much less of millionaire martyrs to dyspepsia living on Graham bread and toast-water; of miserable merchants hurrying to the grave in nervous fevers; of pet preachers passing through the grades of interesting delicateness to premature decay. What would not many a man whose wealth is scarcely calculable give for an hour of the exhilarating, joyous elasticity of spirit with which JOE COBURN will inhale the early breeze to-morrow morning? It will inspire all his senses with an exquisite intoxication, to which that produced by the Widow CLICQUOT'S choicest brand—purified though it were from every taint of subsequent headache—would be flat as ditch-water. He will be one of the happiest men upon Manhattan Island; for he will be in perfect health. And perfect health in itself is perfect happiness. The excuses manufactured for pugilism in England are absurd and contemptible. The Ring need not be fostered to enable respectable "swells" to punish abusive hackmen or to defend themselves from the assaults of reckless rowdies. For these purposes the police are sufficient. But, if there be an excuse for permitting prize-fights to continue, it is to be found in the lesson taught by the result of the prize-fighter's training. This lesson was accepted and profited by to a great extent during the excitement caused by the Heenan and Morrissey and Heenan and Sayers matches. It was brutal, beastly, and disgusting to see

"Two young men, proper and tall,
Come together to batter and maul,
To fight till one or the other shall fall."

Yet, if a number of other young men were thereby induced to bring their bodies into continence and subjection, to add some little virtuous experience and some little length of days to their lives, the evil was not without its compensating advantages.

The system of training indicated above is, in its main features, that generally followed. In certain details, though, it is frequently varied. TOM SAYERS, for instance, never strictly abstained from his cigar and brandy and water until a week or so from the day he was to fight. The famous TOM CRIBB used to insist upon his daily pot of beer and a certain allowance of vegetables. MORRISSEY is said to have balled for a more comprehensive, though still very simple, bill of fare. PRICE, when he was training for his contest with Australian KELLY, was as original in his order of exercises as in his taste for literature. He combined amusement with hard labor in the one, and sought the pages of THACKERAY, rather than *Fistiana*, in the other. Still, the majority of boxers require to be kept to the sternest kind of regimen. Too often, if their trainers give them an inch of liberty, they take an unlimited number of ells of license. Different constitutions, however, and different climates call for different regulations. Vegetables are undoubtedly more needful here, where the atmosphere is dry, than in England, where it is invariably moist. Here, too, a walk of six or eight miles is equal to one of eight or ten in England. These matters are not always understood by trainers, who mostly come from the other side of the Atlantic. The severe English regimen upon which HEENAN was put, impaired his powers here, while there it developed them to the fullest extent.

The guides, philosophers and friends who have Messrs. COBURN and MCCOOLE—the fistic heroes, whose preparation for a coming encounter has provoked this present writing—in charge, of course, understand these matters and will shape their prescriptions accordingly. COBURN'S trainer is HEN. WINKLE, an American, looked upon by those who know him as a shrewd and reliable judge of what is best to be done for a pupil, and what is best for a pupil to do. JOE WINROW, who is to train MCCOOLE, performed the same office for TOM HYER in his fight with SULLIVAN, and though an Englishman, has had many years' experience in this country.

The combatants themselves have seen service, and must pretty well understand their own requirements. COBURN, seven or eight years ago, fought with PRICE between three and four hours, until neither could whip the other, and they had to make a draw of it. In 1858 he gained a victory over HARRY GRIBBEN in 38 minutes, receiving a very small share of punishment. Since he has obtained forfeit in a match for $2,000 with Australian KELLY. He is a finished sparrer, acknowledged to be one of the best of the day, and, if his game and stamina are good, he must prove a formidable customer to handle. His height is 5 feet 10½ inches; his age about 30 years; his weight before training 185 pounds, which will be reduced to 165 by the date of the battle. He is in fair condition already, having got through with his preliminary purging and his first two or three sweats. His quarters are at MARK MAGUIRE'S Willow-place Hotel, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and McCoomb's Dam Road. It will be seen that COBURN is two inches taller and fifteen pounds heavier than either TOM SAYERS or JEM MACE, both of whom have been champions of England. His partisans profess to have great confidence in him.

MCCOOLE is not so well known in this part of the country; but his renown has spread far and wide over the West, reaching the whole length of the Mississippi. He hails from St. Louis. There he fought and conquered a bruiser called "Dublin Tricks," (a different Tricks from the one named HASTINGS, located in New-York.) He achieved this successful issue in 84 rounds and 2½ hours. He afterwards challenged HEENAN and AARON JONES, but could prevail on neither to accommodate him. A vast deal of banter—a commodity in which gentlemen of the pugilistic persuasion deal quite as profusely as in blows—then took place between him and a New-Orleans rough, named JENNINGS. Tired of words at length, MCCOOLE one day went down the river, called on JENNINGS, arranged an impromtu difficulty on the spot and whipped the Crescent citizen handsomely in 20 minutes. He is a far bigger man than COBURN; stands 6 feet 1 inch in his socks, weighs over 200 pounds when out of condition and trains down to about 180 pounds. He has great swinging limbs, enormous hands and feet, and a prodigious quantity of bone and sinew, but wants chest and loins and the symmetry of outline which artists like to look on as a model.

Of course, if these men are very anxious to fight, their proper place is in the army helping to put down the rebellion. Nevertheless the country will endeavor to do without their services until May, and then, when they have pommelled each other to their mutual content, there will be a chance to make them useful under the Conscription law.

### Thirty Thousand Tons of Scranton Coal Under the Hammer.

Some four weeks since the first of a series of coal sales was had in this City, and yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange in William-street, the principal coal dealers and coal speculators of the City gathered to attend the second sale of 30,000 tons of Scranton coal. Mr. DRAPER was the auctioneer.

The first lot offered was 3,000 tons of Chestnut coal, which, after a short, lively competition, was knocked down to A. B. Stout & Co. for $5 17½ per ton.

A lot of 6,000 tons stove coal was then sold in lots. C. A. Heckscher & Co. bought 2,000 at $5 45; Tallmage, Hunt & Co., 1,000 tons at $5 45; Lucius Moore 200 tons at $5 45; S. Bonnell 800 tons at $5 45, and 100 tons at $5 52½; Mill River Company 100 tons at $5 45; Fred. Wagner 400 tons at $5 45; W. Street 1,000 tons at $5 52, and A. B. Stout & Co., $5 50.

Three thousand tons of egg size were sold as follows: 500 tons to Sam. Bonnell, at $5 27½; 200 to Tallmage, Hunt & Co., at $5 25; 1,000 tons to W. Street, at $5 25; 1,000 tons to same, at $5 27½; 100 tons to J. Faulkner, at $5 27½; and 200 tons to Chas. Kelsey, at $5 27½.

Four thousand five hundred tons grate coal were next offered, and sold as follows: C. A. Heckscher bought 1,000 tons at $5 32½; 1,000 at $5 40; Lewis Autenrieth & Co., 1,000 at $5 40; S. Bonnell 1,000 at $5 47½, and Talimage, Hunt & Co., 506 tons at $5 50.

A parcel of 4,500 tons of steamboat coal was the next lot. It sold as follows: 1,000 tons to C. A. Heckscher, at $5 55; 1,000 tons to same, at $5 65; 300 tons to S. Bonnell, at $5 85; 100 tons to Tallmage, Hunt & Co., at $5 82½; 1,000 tons, at $5 75, to L. Autenreith & Co.; and 1,100 tons, at $5 75, to C. A. Heckscher.

The last lot, 9,000 tons of lump coal, created a lively competition. 1,000 tons sold to C. A. Heckscher, at $5 25; 2,000 tons, to W. Street, at $5 25; 1,000 tons to same, at $5 35; 1,000 to C. A. Heckscher, at $5 47½; 1,000 tons to same, at $5 45; 1,000 tons to W. Street, at $5 45; 400 tons to S. Bonnell, at $5 52½; 300 tons to A. B. Stout & Co., at $5 55; 100 tons to P. L. Garrison, at $5 52½; and 200 tons to A. B. Stout & Co., at $5 50.

### A New Club.

We understand a movement is on foot to establish in this City a Traveler's, or, what may, perhaps, more properly be termed, a Pioneer's Club, of a national character, on the same general principles as those upon which the Travelers' Club in London is founded. It is proposed, however, that the influences and uses of the contemplated Pioneers' Club in New-York shall ramify more extensively throughout this community and the country at large, than is usual with associations of this kind. The proposed Pioneers' Club originates, we are informed, in the idea that great advantages will arise, not only to the individual members, but to the country, in bringing together, in club-rooms, traveled gentlemen who are located permanently in New-York, and those of the pioneer class, men of business, letters and science, of whom so many are constantly visiting this city or business or pleasure. It is thought that by this means a great amount of most valuable information relative to our frontier regions, especially, and to the continent at large, now entirely lost, will be obtained, and made available under the auspices of the Club. It will very readily be perceived that there is a wide field for such an Association, and the wonder is that it has not been thought of before.

### The Howard Mission and Home.

The following is an abstract of report of the work of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New Bowery, New-York, for the month of February, 1863:

The whole number of children during the month is 337. Of these 142 are of Irish parentage, 164 German, 13 English, 9 American, 4 Scotch, 4 French, 1 Welsh. Religion—Catholic, 245; Protestant, 85; Jew, 7. These children represent 233 families, consisting of 1,048 persons. One hundred and ninety-six of these families are without regular employment, 163 are washwomen, 119 are reduced to their present condition by intemperance, seventy of the mothers are intemperate, 97 mothers are widows, 30 have no stove, 113 live in basements and attics, sixty gather their coal from ash boxes, 38 husbands are in the army, 29 have no Bible. These have been furnished with fuel, food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance, to the extent of our means. Thirteen men and women have labored faithfully and successfully during the month, in the various departments of the Mission. The Mission was never in a more prosperous condition than at present. It greatly needs four more active, earnest, healthy men as Missionaries. It would require $30 per month for each. Who will pay the expenses of one for one month?

### The Feast of the Annunciation.

The Feast of the Annunciation was celebrated yesterday morning in all the Roman Catholic Churches of this City by solemn high masses. At the Cathedral, Rev. JOSEPH WOODS officiated. The mass sung was EIKEN'S third part in D. The high altar, pulpit, faldistorum and the altar were covered with purple, in deference to the penitential solemnities of Passior Week. At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and at St. Peter's, St. Francis Xavier's, and St. Andrew's and Father CUMMING'S Church, the services were attended by very large congregations.

## LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424. *Part III.*—Nos. 1172, 1599, 1161, 2150, 570, 2186, 6¾, 1166, 620½, 2136, 1704, 1346, 2060, 1118, 1055, 316, 1578, 847, 243, 633, 2326, 1434.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1211, 1115, 1845, 1871, 1919, 1969, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1891, 1993, 1995. *Part II.*—Nos. 1632, 1722, 2030, 2048, 1990, 1152, 2052, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II*—For Friday.—Nos. 185, 193, 67, 179, 151, 155.

### The Transfer of Partnership Assets by one Partner to Another—May be Made, if Bona Fide, Before Creditor's Lien.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

*John Askham et al.* vs. *Isaac L. Hunt et al.*—The defendant, Hunt, and Julia M. Chapman were formerly associated in business. Hunt transferred to Chapman all his interest in the partnership assets, making no stipulation for the benefit of the creditors of the firm, requiring her to pay the partnership debts; and by the sale, she became under no obligation to apply those assets to any particular purpose, or to indemnify Hunt against the partnership liabilities.

This action was brought to recover upon a partnership liability, but Chapman was not served with process. Judgment was recovered, and execution issued against the partnership property, the plaintiffs also seeking to restrain the defendant, Chapman, from transferring the partnership property obtained from Hunt—and to set aside transfers thereof alleged to to have been made.

The Court refused to interfere for this purpose, and the plaintiffs appealed,

This Court, in their opinion on the appeal, per LEONARD, J., say: Each member of a copartnership may require the assets of the firm to be applied to the satisfaction of the copartnership debts. Each member may also dispose of his interest in the partnership property in good faith, and for a valid consideration, unless some creditor has acquired a lien thereon. The right of the creditor is subordinate to this power of the partner to make a *bona fide* disposition of the property until it is subjected to the creditor's lien. (3 Kent's Com., 65, and note; Story's Eq. J., Sees. 675, 1243, 1253; Story on Partnerships, Secs. 373, 402; Grow on Part., 275; 1 Rose R., 416, 419; Ex parte Rolandson, 8 Barb., S. C., 593; Greenwood *vs.* Brodhead, 13 N. Y., R., 161; Crippen *vs.* Hudson, 21 Barb., R., 596; Sage *vs.* Chollor, 1 Barb., C. H. R., 480; Ketchum *vs.* Durkee, 3 Barb., C. H. R., 46; Kirby *vs.* Schoonmaker.)

The creditors have no equities here to be worked out through a retiring partner. That partner reserved none for them or himself. His disposition of the assets was absolute and complete, and Chapman became vested with the entire and separate ownership thereof.

This property, so transferred, cannot be reached by execution on a judgment recovered against the firm composed of Hunt & Julia M. Chapman, where she has not been personally served with process. The property belongs to her individually, and the execution to be issued on such judgment must direct the Sheriff not to levy upon her separate property.

It is quite clear that in such a case the remedy at law has not been exhausted as against Chapman, and that creditors having judgments recovered by the service of process on Hunt only, with execution thereon, cannot maintain an action to inquire into or set aside transfers made by her of such partnership property or assets as were conveyed to her by her former partner, Hunt, in the manner above mentioned.

Order should be affirmed.

INGRAHAM, P. J., concurred in a separate opinion, setting forth additional reasons why the order should be affirmed.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*In the Matter of Petition of Sarah J. Benjamin and Others.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Van Wyck* vs. *Stewart and Others.*—Motion granted on payment of $20 trial fee and $10 costs of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

*Devlin* vs. *Linn.*—Case settled. (Apply at the Clerk's office.)

*Adelia

ping Mixed Western; 83c.@84c. for Eastern do.; 78c.@83c. for Unsound, ℔ bush. Rye continues quiet, at $1 03@$1 08, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 83c.@85c.; Western at 83c.@85c.; State at 84c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 40@$1 55, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are quiet and depressed at 20c.@26c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, and prices have been quoted a shade lower. Stock, 150,000, against 144,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern are salable at $1 45 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Has attracted less attention, and prices of Hemlock Tanned have declined ½c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—A lively inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Was neglected to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, lower, and irregular in price to-day. Sales 700 bbls., at $13 75@$13 87½ for old Mess, $16@$16 12½ for new Mess, and $11 00@$13 37½ for old and new Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 6¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at 6¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.; sales 200 boxes. Lard is depressed and lower; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive; sales since our last, 60 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$22 50 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is neglected, to-day, at 17c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@28c. for common to very choice State. ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Was neglected. Government contracted for 225,000 lbs. East India, (Rangoon,) in bbls., at $8 19; 215 do. do., at $8 24; 210,000 do. do., at $8 37½; and 200,000 do. do., in bags, at $8 62½, all ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Were quite dull, sales having been confined to 150 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 11¼c.@12c. ℔ lb. Government took 5,000 bbls. New-Orleans, at $12 95; 1,500 bbls. do., at $12 90, and 115,000 lbs. do., at $12 94, all ℔ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@47c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, and rates depressed. For Liverpool, 10,000 bushels Corn were taken, in bulk, at 5¾d. ℔ bushel; 150 pkgs. Provisions, at 17s. 6d.@20s., and 100 tons Logwood, on private terms. ℔ ton. For London, 100 tons Logwood, on private terms, ℔ ton. For Oporto, a brig was chartered on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An American ship, two Bremen ships and a Bremen bark, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, at £4; a Russian bark, 342 tons, to Havre, 2,500 Petroleum, 8s.; a British bark, 361 tons, to Bremen, 2,600 Petroleum, 8s.; a Danish brig to Amsterdam, 10,500 bush. Rye, 11¾d. in bulk; a bark, 264 tons, to Pernambuco and back, $4,250; a British brig, 120 tons, to Demerara, 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; one, 156 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar 50c. and Molasses $3 on deck; one, 304 tons, same voyage, 50c. and $3 50 on deck; a brig, 199 tons, to Jacmel and back, $2,000; one, 332 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar, 40c.; a Bremen bark, 664 tons, to Calibe; a ship, 899 tons, to Cadiz, Staves; one, 924 tons, to Havre, to load in the line; a brig, 259 tons, to Marseilles; an Italian brig, 300 tons, to Marseilles and Gibraltar; a British schooner, 140 tons, to Mansanilla and back; a brig, 247 tons, from Bermuda, 330 tons Coal, to Aspinwall, on private terms.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edinburgh | Mar. 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Europa | April 1 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Etna | April 4 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | April 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Washington | April 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Canada | April 15 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Africa | April 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Great Eastern | April 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Arabia | April 29 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Persia | May 6 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saxonia | Mar. 7 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Etna | Mar. 11 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hammonia | Mar. 11 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Asia | Mar. 14 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hansa | Mar. 18 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Glasgow | Mar. 18 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Canada | Mar. 21 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Bavaria | Mar. 25 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Africa | Mar. 28 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Corsica | Mar. 28 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Great Eastern | April 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hammonia | April 8 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Borussia | April 22 | Southampton | New-York. |

### The European Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Portland, per the *Norwegian*, close in this City on Friday, at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, per the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close at 10 30 A. M. on Saturday.

### For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the steamer *Marion*, close at 2 P. M. to-day, in this City.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, per the steamship *British Queen*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

### For Australia.

The mails for Australia, *via* Melbourne, per steamer *North American*, close at 10 A. M. on Friday.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

### Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 25—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool.*—Edwin A. Lovejoy, J. Patrick, A. Rollins, the Countess of Heinsuth, Capt. Pierson and servant, J. Russits, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kennedy, Capt. A. B. Davidson, A. Strauss, L. Rowe, Lloyd Aspinwall, W. H. Aspinwall, H. W. Fellowes, W. W. Cryder, R. Lathers, A. Wust, J. W. Kendall, Col. Packenham, J. B. Holdemann, New-York; L. d'Eichthal and servant, France; S. H. Woolrich, Capt. McKenzie, England; D. D. Davoe, New-Orleans; Jose F. Alfonso, G. B. Haase, Havana; Wilson Patten, England; Chas. Cimelina, Paris; John Lovejoy, Jr., England; A. G. del Valle Ernesto Lopez, Havana; J. Delos, C. Azema, Madame Henisson, New-Orleans; Miss Simms, London; Joseph Tralon, New-Mexico; Robert Leggert, Hamilton, C. W.; Alfred Wright, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mouchet and 3 children, Mexico; Antolnette Le Cialle, Mexico; John Wilson, Liverpool; Wm. Sale, England; E. D. Thayer Mass. Specie, $171,754 97.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In U. S. steamer Guide, from Beaufort.*—Capt. Hudson and wife, Mrs. Briggs, Col. Wilson, Major C. O. Rogers, L. B. Pierbe, Chaplain Souse, Capt. J. F. Sturdevant, E. Randall, W. C. Hamilton, Capt. Betsworth, Capt. Peterson, Dr. Terry, W. H. Hooker, Lieut. Barstow, Assistant Surgeon Mason, Lieut. Wilson, B. Hawkins, H. Terry, S. Jones, H. W. Bowers, C. P. Loomis, 80 discharged and sick soldiers, and 125 men discharged from the Marine Artillery.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets.... 6 18 | Moon rises...11 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 05 | Gov. Island. 12 54 | Hell Gate.. 2 17

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 25.

### Cleared.

Steamers Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Gertrude, (Br.,) Doane, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; B. S. Kimball, Dearborn, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Traxensky, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Blanche Marie, (Brem.,) Hasoop, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Union, Weaver, Shanghae, master; Anita, (Br.,) Williams, Shanhae and Hong Kong, E. R. Goodridge & Co.

Brigs Alberti, Comins, Sagua la Grande, B. P. Sherman; Eaglet, (Br.,) Terry, Rio Janeiro, G. E. Coit; S. Pietro, Cafiere, Gibraltar, John E. Develin; Thomas Wright, Bernard, Kingston, Jam., George F. Bulley.

Schooners J. W. McKee, Squires, Key West, Murray & Nephew; Wm. Bennett, Parker, Washington; Nellie Barbox, Vanella, Port Royal, F. M. Mayhew; J. W. Bell, Hough, Bridgeport, L. Kenny; Sarah J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Washington; Curlew, Powers, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. Perkins, Reid, Havre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary, Wooster, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray & Co.; Augusta, (Br.,) Sweet, Point a Petre, Gaud., Moore & Henry; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whetsley, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Ech, (Br.,) Baker, Mammoras, master; Oriental, (Mex.,) Alcala, Campeachy and Sisal, M. Escheverria & Co.; Wm. Colyer, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

### Arrived.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Hannah Crocker, Dunn, Bermuda, March 10, in ballast to Robson & Foodick.

Bark Else Peterson, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark James M. Churchill, (of Frankfort, Hutchinson, Buenos Ayres Jan. 31, with hides and wood to R. P. Buck & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Ellingwood, (of Eastport,) Ellingwood, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig William & Mary.——, Jobos, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses for New-Haven, and proceeded Has anchored at Hart Island.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Sceptre, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff. March 21, lat. 36 31, lon. 74 20, experienced a hurricane from east, surging mainmast, split rudder, shipped a sea which stove 44 hhds. molasses and 9 tcs. honey on deck.

Schr. Sea Gull, (of Providence,) Sears, St. Domingo City March 5, with mdse. to the American West India Company.

Schr. Broadfield, Hafford, from New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—Ship George Peabody, from New-Orleans, is at anchor in the lower bay.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with a dense fog.

### Sailed.

Steamer Potomac, ship J. P. Wheeler.
Brig Belle of the Bay.
Schr. Baristene.

### Miscellaneous.

By the bark Hannah Crocker, Capt. Dunn, from St. George, we have dates from Bermuda to March 10.

The anglo-rebel steamer Merrimac, who came to Bermuda to run the blockade, some five or six months ago, and shipped some of her cargo on by other steamers, is now taking out the balance to lighten, so as to clean bottom previous to making a trial to Charleston or Wilmington.

The ship Uncle Joe, Nichols, hence for Havre, was at St. Thomas March 16, in distress, leaking.

### Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., March 1, barks Antietam, Keller, for Boston in 6 ds.; City of Bangor, ldg., for Boston; brig Napousset, Tracy, for do., Renshaw, Pearce, do., ldg.; schr. Frederick, wtg.

At Sagua la Grande March 13, barks Fannie, for New-York ldg; Ocean Home, do., Ocean Eagle, do.; A. Brewer, do.; Samuel Sheppard, do.

At Bermuda March 10, ship Lizzie Moses, Delano, having finished repairs, would sail first fair wind; Chimborazo, Henry, leaky, would commence discharging; barks Mary Ann, Peters, (Br.,) do., do; Older, (Br.,) discharging; brig Jardines, (Port.,) repaired, to sail in a few days.

At St. Domingo City March 5, brig Humming Bird, of the coast in two days, to load for Europe.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY,
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.
WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
Of the late firm of Raynor & Blackwell,)
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Established in 1833,
has removed to
No. 6 Pine-st.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS,
TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED,
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
*Which entirely supersede the home-made article.*
A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents.
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N. Y.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WOOD AND TIMBER, now standing on about 1,200 acres of land, situated in the township of Deerpark, Orange County, N. Y., 75 miles from this City *via* Erie Railroad. All kinds of ship timber can be obtained; also tanners' bark, coopers' stock, railroad ties and cord wood in abundance. The Erie railroad, Hudson and Delaware canal and three turnpikes run through the tract, giving great facilities for getting the wood and timber to a market. For further particulars apply to A. C. SUMNER, No. 97 Broad-st.

PATENTED FOR SALE.—PATENTED IN America, England and France. This article is not influenced by fashion or time. The best written references from authorities may be examined by the public in the store No. 351 Broome-st., New-York, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

## HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
F. & L. MANY,
LATE MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Looks, Knobs and Builders' Hardware,
Have removed from No. 49 John-st. to
No. 48 WARREN-ST.

FILES.
SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for
WHIPPLE MACHINE CUT FILE,
No. 28 WARREN-ST., New-York.

METALS.—TIN AND TERNE PLATES, CHARcoal and coke. Also, sheet-iron of all kinds, assorted numbers, for sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
No. 215 Water-st.

## FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—SOLOMON FANNING would inform his numerous customers that he still continues the business at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine-st, where may be found rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture in great variety, of the most approved patterns and workmanship.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 192 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

## MATRIMONIAL.

A BACHELOR, 30 YEARS OF AGE, wishes to open a correspondence with an intelligent lady under 25, with a view to matrimony; fortune no object, as the advertiser has sufficient for both. Address, inclosing carte de visit, VILLETTE, Waterloo, Seneca County, New-York. Carte de visites exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN, POSSESSING WEALTH and respectability, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by addressing S. A., Station A, Post-office.

## ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

GOLD IS DOWN!!!
GREAT FALL IN
DRY AND FANCY GOODS!!!
We are closing all our
LADIES' LIGHT KID
GLOVES,
At the old price, } 63 Cents.
At the old price, }
10,000 dozen Coats' best
Spool Cotton, (200-yard,) at $1
per dozen.
ALL our COTTON GOODS opening this morning at a GREAT REDUCTION from usual prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDEMAIDS' WREATHS,
Flowers and Feathers,
Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames.
No. 769 Broadway.

CHEAPEST SHIRT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Six Shirts, made of Wamsutta and Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to the best New-York Mills Muslin; six for $14, and six for $15. Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, with Extra Fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands—six for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for circular. Single Shirts made for sample. FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 655 Broadway

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
Full lines LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12c. doz. up. Full assortment of LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, LINEN NAPKINS, DOYLES, TABLE-COVERS. Also, best makes ENGLISH and FRENCH BLEACHED MUSLINS, all at much less than present cost of importation.
FULL LINES of SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, JACONETS, PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, NAIN SOOK MUSLINS, TARLATANS, &c., bought before the rise in goods.
A FULL STOCK of FINE FLANNELS, much below the present market price.
NOW OPENING,
A FULL STOCK of LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' COTTON HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, of the very best manufacturers, purchased last Fall in anticipation of the rise, and selling 20 PER CENT. LESS than the PRESENT cost of IMPORTATION.
NOW OPENING,
FROM AUCTION,
A large assortment of FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED BANDS,
NEEDLEWORK SWISS BANDS.
NEEDLEWORK FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
NEEDLEWORK INFANTS' DRESSES and WAISTS.
NEEDLEWORK TRIMMINGS in great variety.
A great variety of FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLAR SETS, LINEN DO., &c., &c.
SLEEVE NETS, ALL QUALITIES.
TRIMMING LACES, every description.
LACE VEILS, REAL and IMITATION.
GRENADINE VEILS.
FULL LINE REAL and IMITATION LACES in great variety.
RIBBONS and FLOWERS!!!
FULL STOCK OF RIBBONS, ALL DESIRABLE SHADES and WIDTHS.
Now opening, SPRING STOCK OF PARIS FLOWERS.
CORSETS!!
And Ladies' made-up UNDER-CLOTHING in great variety.
YANKEE NOTIONS!!
in great variety, and from auction the last week. An invoice of real FRENCH PERFUMERY at very low prices.
KID GLOVES!!
REMEMBER that we IMPORT OUR OWN KID GLOVES. That we sell the BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. Now opening fresh,
500 doz. LADIES' MODE KIDS, STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' MODE KIDS, PLAIN.
500 doz. LADIES' BLACK KIDS, PLAIN AND STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' PARTI-COLORED KIDS.
500 doz. LADIES' WHITE KIDS.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., Two doors below 14th-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING Opening, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. The most *recherche* assortment of novel and elegant Paris designs ever presented. Dressmakers and ladies generally should not fail to call. The Spring number of Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashions* now ready.

## MILLINERY.

SPRING OPENING.—MRS. J. W. DEMPSEY, MILLINERY, No. 186 Bowery, N. Y.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26,
will open for the inspection of her patrons and the public, her stock of
SPRING MILLINERY,
French Pattern Bonnets, Flowers, and all articles in the trade. Her carefully selected importation of French Pattern Bonnets, have just been received direct from Paris, and will be ready for inspection on that day.
MRS. J. W. DEMPSEY, Millinery, No. 186 Bowery.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF MILLINERY—At Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway, On THURSDAY, March 26, the novelties of the season will then be ready for inspection. Chip, straw, crape and lace bonnets in great variety, elegant in style, and rich in material. Also, Misses' and children's hats in all the new and novel shapes.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE'S SONS, Nos. 27 and 27½ Division-st., are now ready to offer to the trade a full line of millinery goods, consisting of ribbons, silks, blonds, crapes, flowers, feathers, straw bonnets and flats, straw trimming, bonnet frames, &c., &c., at the lowest market prices.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PATTERN BONNETS.—Country milliners and others are invited to call and examine our stock at 387 Canal-st., No. 383 Canal-st., also, a large assortment of flowers, straw and silk goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, will open on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., a large and choice stock of bonnets for deep and second mourning.

AT MADAME RALLING'S, NO 318 CANAL-st., a large and well-selected assortment of millinery is now on exhibition. Buyers are respectfully invited to call.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room or rooms, with board, (in Jersey City, five blocks from the ferry,) in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Address S. P. L., Box No. 3,307 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE YOUNG MEN in a private family, house first class, between 20th and 8th sts., 2d and 7th avs., three rooms on second or third floor. Address H. C. W., Box No. 402 Post-office, stating particulars and terms. References exchanged.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

DRILL ROOMS AND REGIMENTAL ARmory WANTED—For the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.—Two large rooms for drilling are required, one about 50 feet by 100, and the other about half that size. Also, four or five rooms, about 20 feet square, suitable for Company meeting rooms. Location to be between Broome and 23d sts. and the Bowery, or 3d and 6th avs. Address E. E. ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to purchase the furniture of a 4-story house, and lease the house for one or more years, or would lease both house and furniture; location desired between Broadway and Lexington-av., and 30th and 45th sts. Address, with locality, Box No. 4,241 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—Within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone, containing all the modern improvements, situated between 4th and 6th avs., 14th to 30th-st. Rent from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum, on a lease of three or five years. Apply to W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, A FOUR-STORy, 25-foot front house, located between 4th and 6th avs., 14th and 40th sts. Must be well built, and in a pleasant neighborhood. Price not to exceed $20,000. Apply to or address W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., and 11 S. 7th-st., Wmsb'g.


## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 19 M. and 2 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, The 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago,
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,132 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE extra size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet; broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit, for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 172 FORT GREENE-PLACE, Brooklyn; house is three-story brick, with brown stone basement, located in a very desirable neighborhood, about one mile from the Fulton ferry; five railroad lines pass within one or two blocks of the house, connecting with all the ferries to New-York. Price of $5,650, which can be all paid, or $4,000 may remain. This property is worthy the attention of those seeking a good investment or a pleasant dwelling. Apply on the premises or to the owner, W. P. HUMBERT, Nos. 119 and 121 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Large brown-stone house, built in the best manner, containing every modern improvement and convenience, and in thorough repair; four lots of ground handsomely inclosed and improved, with fruit, shrubs, grapes, etc.; within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, and one of the most desirable properties in the City. Will be sold cheap. Two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Address Box No. 3,301 New-York Post-office, with real name.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR first-class dwellings on East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16. The houses are well built and neatly finished, replete with every convenience; houses 21x55 feet. Terms made easy. Also a house and four lots of ground on 126th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated; gas and Croton water. Also five lots on 129th and 128th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL 3-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 174 West 21st-st. It is large and roomy, and is in excellent order, and is liberally furnished with the modern improvements, and has been recently painted and papered throughout, and will be sold on reasonable terms, and the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to
WM. KUMBEL, No. 33 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av.; size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.
JOHN FOLEY,
No. 82 Lexington-av. and No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—East side, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., a very desirable house, with six or ten lots, extending through to Hamilton-st., with or without furniture; parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; five bedrooms and bath-room on second, and four rooms in attic; garden stocked with vines, fruits and shrubbery; possession immediately. Inquire of
D. FARLEY, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 122 WEST 47th-st. The lot is 20½ feet front and rear, by 101 feet deep; the house is large and commodious, well furnished and very desirably located, having all modern improvements; chandeliers and gas-fixtures are new and of very rich pattern. Price $10,000. Terms moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; house is very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH SIDE OF 110th-st., between the 4th and 5th avs., the middle house of five two-story and basement frame houses, basement brick, nine rooms, lot 21 ft. by 100, house 21x42. Houses in the same row are renting for $225. Price $2,000, $1,200 can remain. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 504 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I.—Six desirable lots, 60 by 208 feet, in the heart of Tottenville, and at the terminus of the Staten Island Railroad, which lots will be sold cheap to close out the property of the subscriber, as he has removed to the City. For particulars inquire of E. J. TOTTEN, near the premises.
WM. TOTTEN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN-built brown-stone house No. 230 Union-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts. Lot 200 feet by 25, running through to Sackett-st., upon which is a first-class brick stable. The premises are in complete order, and will accommodate a large family. Apply to J. N. TAYLOR, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-story and basement Philadelphia brick house, with modern improvements. Lot 21x131 on East Balt

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA

WINTER GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JESSE MOLANE.

WALLACK'S—THE BUSY BODY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours.—SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 625 Broadway,)—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway.)—COTOPAXI.

THE NEW IDEA—MINSTRELS, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The news from Vicksburgh and vicinity this morning is of a very important character. Dispatches to the Navy Department announce that Admiral FARRAGUT'S flag-ship, the *Hartford*, was below Warrenton on the 20th. This confirms the report received by way of New-Orleans, that she had succeeded in passing the rebel batteries at Port Hudson. It is announced further, however, that she is the only one of the fleet which did succeed in passing them. Admiral FARRAGUT'S Secretary was on his way to communicate with Admiral PORTER. We have also an official statement of the discovery of the new passage into the Yazoo River, described in yesterday's TIMES. An interesting account of the movement through this passage will be found in our letter from Vicksburgh. The *Carondelet*, commanded by Capt. MCLEOD MURPHY, took the lead, and finding the way practicable—or, rather making it so by cutting away the branches of the trees—was immediately followed by a number of other gunboats and troop-transports. Admiral PORTER himself accompanied the fleet, on board the captured gunboat *Gen. Price*. The water was found of ample depth through the whole course of eighty miles. A rebel engineer was captured at Sunflower Lake, who gave information that there were at Yazoo City thirty steamers of large size, and 6,000 troops, with a battery of six guns. Gen. GRANT had put in motion a large body of National troops, and it was his intention, in conjunction with Admiral PORTER, to surprise and capture the entire rebel force there. Our latest intelligence from the Yazoo Pass Expedition is to the effect that it had come to a stand-still before the rebel batteries at Greenwood, waiting for reinforcements. The movement into the Yazoo in the rear of the rebel position, however, would doubtless make the fortifications at Greenwood untenable.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the rebel force which has occupied Danville, Ky., is believed to be the advance of Gen. LONGSTREET'S division. It has penetrated the State from East Tennessee. The appearance of this force, it is further stated, is not unexpected, and measures have been taken to meet it promptly.

The Washington *Republican* of Tuesday evening makes the important announcement that the Ninth Army Corps, Gen. BURNSIDE'S old command, has accompanied that officer to the West, and that it passed through Baltimore *en route* on Monday.

A dispatch from Nashville informs us of another disgraceful surrender of a considerable body of our troops. A rebel cavalry force, under FORREST, WHEELER and WHARTON, crossed Harpeth River yesterday morning, and a part of it attacked our force at Brentwood, only nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road. Our force, numbering three hundred, and commanded by a Col. BLOODGOOD, made but a feeble resistance, and surrendered, after losing but one man killed and four wounded. All the Government property was captured. So much for the disgraceful part of the story. Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH subsequently pursued a part of these rebels, until he met the entire rebel force, numbering about 5,000. He engaged them with only 500 men, and succeeded in recapturing all the property, which he destroyed. He then fell back until he met reinforcements, when the rebels decamped. Our loss was one officer and about fifteen men killed and wounded. The rebels lost about ten men killed and wounded and upward of fifty prisoners. The rebel cavalry were within four miles of Nashville yesterday.

The Nashville *Union*, of Sunday, March 22, has a paragraph to the effect that in the heavy skirmishing along Gen. ROSECRANS' front, which has already been noticed by telegraph, five hundred rebel prisoners were captured, and three hundred were killed and wounded. As no such announcement has been telegraphed, it may be taken for granted that the statement was unfounded. The *Union* reiterates its original statement that negroes fought under VAN DORN at Spring Hill.

It is not impossible that a negro regiment may be organized in one of the loyal Slave States—Delaware. A prominent officer who hails from that State has asked permission to recruit such a force there, and Gov. CANNON will probably grant it.

A number of forts, redoubts and minor defences have just been completed at Aquia Creek, rendering that place almost impregnable. The works were executed by the troops of Gen. GEARY'S division, who are stationed at that point. A portion of Gen. GEARY'S command at Dumfries, have similarly fortified that position, so that the enemy would find it a difficult undertaking to force these key points of the Lower Potomac.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee,—among them the one amending the Revised Statutes relative to evidence, and the one relative to Common Schools in New-York. The bill providing a bounty of $150 for volunteers who reënlist, and of $75 for new recruits, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the Annual Supply bill was considered, and an item of $3,000 added for the Union Home School in New-York City for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers. During the evening session the Grinding Committee reported a number of bills complete, and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday morning, to take action respecting the death of Ex-Comptroller HAWS. Remarks eulogistic of the character of the deceased were made by Messrs. PURDY, DAVIS and TWEED, and resolutions were adopted deploring his loss, ordering the county offices to be closed during the remainder of the day, and that the Board would attend the funeral in a body.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that the physicians of the late Gen. SUMNER are of the opinion that his death was hastened by the development of disease contracted while serving on the Chickahominy.

Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered a Board to be convened to investigate the various claims arising from the use of cotton bales belonging to private parties for fortifications at Nashville.

A letter dated Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 9th, was received on Saturday night, by his relatives in Indianapolis, from Col. COBURN, who was captured near Franklin, Tenn., recently. Of the fight he says nothing in addition to what has already been published, except that "the artillery and cavalry fled, and we fired the *last cartridge* from our muskets, and could do no more." Of his present situation he says: "We are doing well, have been politely treated; have not been jeered at, as I am sorry to say I have seen others treated. I want nothing, not even good spirits." He says: "Our loss was 120 killed and wounded, and 1,206 prisoners." As to his destination, he says: "The date of our release or exchange is totally unknown, as also our destination; perhaps it will be Atlanta or Richmond."

An order has been issued in Louisville from Gen. ROSECRANS limiting the shipment of goods to Nashville, either by railroad or steamboat, to the private baggage of travelers. All such baggage must necessarily be inspected by the proper officers Louisville, else it will be confiscated upon its arrival at Nashville.

Statements come from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Southern Illinois, that the "Copperheads" are arming themselves. They are said to be buying up all the revolvers upon which they can lay their hands.

The safe of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, which was robbed on the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, last week, has been found in a mill-race, broken open, with $50,000 in Treasury notes and gold taken out, but all the Government bonds, certificates and checks still in the safe.

There was another fall of 5 ₩ cent. in Gold Coin yesterday, sales as low as 139¼; the price closing 141½, against 146½ on Tuesday. Exchange is much lower and parcels heretofore held on speculation are pressed on the market. Stocks, with the exception of Governments, are lower, with a good deal of excitement in the market growing out of the various theories as to the effect upon prices of the recent heavy decline in Gold.

Business was very tame, yesterday, under the depressing influence of the heavy fall of Gold. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton were offered at much lower prices, yet were in very limited request. Whisky and Tallow were less active, and a shade lower. A moderate demand prevailed for Hay and Wool. Groceries and most other articles were partially neglected. The auction sales of merchandise were spiritless. Light freight engagements transpired, with 444 vessels of all classes in port.

### Fernando Wood on Loyalty.

They won't abide FERNANDO in Connecticut, and he hies back to his native heath. He gathers his lieges in Mozart Hall, and bids them buckle up. He has made up his mind to perish for his country. We doubt if he does it. Calm reflection may convince the great patriot that it is his duty to spare himself. He may find warning in the example of CATO, who, it is said, threw away the remains of Roman liberty by the precipitation and temerity wherewith he rushed upon the sword before the proper time and occasion. It was a fatal mistake, and we think our modern Cato will conclude to avoid it.

But FERNANDO should not only "live"—he should "learn." He is too unschooled. He runs a risk of exposing his patriotism to suspicion, when he exclaims so violently against the *Loyal* Leagues because of their name. "Loyalty is a monarchical derivation. It is a European extract. No loyalty for me; I know no such word." This language is not wise. Most intelligent men will say that it indicates either great ignorance or great faithlessness, or both. But perhaps there is some apology for it. The truth is, there is great confusion among the peace men of the day in reference to most of the words implying civil obligations. Even our principal commercial cotemporary denied, the other day, that there was any such thing as *allegiance* to the National Government. To deny *loyalty* is no worse. The simple fact that our fathers put the word *treason* in the Constitution alone saves that from being also discarded as an illegitimate term under our institutions. There seems to be a repugnance among these people to any recognition of either a principle of authority or a principle of submission under our form of Government. It is all simply a matter of individual will and discretion.

Nevertheless the fact stands that there is such a thing as treason in this country. It is not what the English law books, but what the Federal Constitution defines it. In England treason means violence against the power of the *sovereign*, or levying war against *him* in *his* realm. Here it means levying war against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to their enemies. An attack upon the person of Queen VICTORIA would be English treason. An attack upon the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN would not be American treason. The British principle applies to the personal representative of the Government; ours directly to the Government itself. That is the difference, and all the difference. Exactly so in regard to allegiance. The Englishman's allegiance is due not to England, but to Queen VICTORIA; ours not to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but to the United States. Just so of loyalty, too. The Englishman is bound to be loyal to Queen VICTORIA; the American is bound to be loyal to the United States. Precisely as the term *treason* is equally applicable in both countries, so are the terms *allegiance* and *loyalty*—the difference lying simply in their *manner* of application under the respective constitutional theories. Etymologically, the words are just as appropriate under a republic as under a monarchy. *Treason* comes from a word which means to betray; *allegiance* from a word which means to bind; *loyalty* from a word which means law. FERNANDO WOOD, when he says "no loyalty for me," virtually says, "no law, or legal obligation for me."

"Words are things," said MIRABEAU. The rebels understand it well. They do not admit that they have attempted revolution, or are in rebellion. They have simply *seceded*. They have turned against no authority, but have simply dissolved a partnership. The only wrong, according to them, has been on the part of the Federal Government, who undertook to *coerce*, without title. The rebel sympathizers of the North all practice the same sort of speech, to a greater or less extent. The Connecticut class expressly repudiate the right of coercion, and avoid the word *rebellion* altogether. The conduct of JEFF. DAVIS is simply "a heresy." The resolutions of one of the Copperhead gatherings in this City styled it simply "irregular opposition." There is a general tendency to gloss over the real nature of the crime by the use of smooth designations, and by perverting the real relations of the citizen to the Government. The Copperhead leaders all go as far toward the rebel position as, in their respective localities, they dare. But, once away from the old constitutional mark, they can find no logical stopping-place this side of the Confederacy. The Confederates repudiate the name of rebels, because they know it implies ruptured allegiance—renounced loyalty—broken civil obligations. They declare that they have been guilty of none of these things. Nor have they, if their theory of the Government is correct. They are consistent: and all their Northern allies are bound, in consistency, to take the same ground openly and squarely. FERNANDO WOOD has made a good approach toward it. If there is "no loyalty," of course there is no rebellion.

One of the chief objects of "Loyal Leagues" is to neutralize the abominable teachings of this class of demagogues. The Government can never retain its existence as a Government if these disorganizing doctrines once become the popular creed. They sap the very essence of all civil authority.

### The Rebel Government and People.

Gold at Richmond is at $4 25 premium, and the Richmond *Examiner* says that "the question of food ranks before that of money." We can judge something by this of the state of things among the rebels, and of the difficulties under which they labor. But those difficulties are shown still more clearly by the statements which we find in rebel papers about impressments of food by the rebel Government, and the discussions which these impressments arouse. Our Copperheads complain loudly of outrages committed by the Government, though they are rather at a loss just now for fresh material for complaint. But fancy the outburst which would greet our ears, if Government officials should seize upon a quantity of flour in this City, paying the unfortuate owner for it not what he asked, not what was the market price, but at an arbitrary and much lower rate. This, however, is what has been done by the rebel authorities repeatedly, without a word from any Northern Copperhead. Why should they not sound an alarm at the perpetration of such outrages upon American citizens? Do not they declare loudly that the rebels are entitled to just the same rights which they always had? Your genuine Copperhead, however, is never troubled by any outrage perpetrated by men in Butternut uniforms, or acting in the name of JEFF. DAVIS. It is only his own Government which he feels called upon to denounce.

The rebel leaders have shown themselves so shrewd in their dealings with their own people, that we may be assured that it is no ordinary necessity which has led them to use these modes of procuring supplies. Such means are very offensive always. As the *Examiner* says, "they touch the people's sense of pride and justice." It declares that "they have effected a great and material change in their sentiments toward the cause;" and it calls upon the rebel Congress to enact laws upon the subject, that a "proper system of impressment may be established without delay." We may be assured that impressments, whether under a system as established by their Congress, or under "the rude and rapacious action of Government press-gangs," are henceforth to be a feature of the rebel warfare. Their leaders are desperate. They early passed most stringent conscription laws, giving them the control of all the men, and now the sweep of their despotism casts a stroke nearer to the people's life, and having conscripted the husbands and brothers, will not be restrained from impressing the food which was to maintain their wives and children. How much farther will their mad fury carry them? How much farther can they go without arousing, not only what the *Examiner* says has been aroused by the impressments, "a feeling of resentment, deep-seated and widely pervading the best class of the community against the Government," "a change in their sentiments toward the cause," a "loss of confidence in the capacity of their public men?"

It is a stern, hard discipline, that the people of the South are going through. They will have learned, when this conflict is over, that rebellion is no remedy in the American system; that those who care nothing for the rights of one class of the people are sure to trample upon the rights of every other class, if their path leads that way; and that desperate, ambitious men are unsafe leaders. How much deeper they will have to go in degradation and suffering before these lessons are learned, we do not know, but their present sufferings ought to be enough; and it should be an added inducement to every one of our generals and soldiers, and every loyal man everywhere, to urge on the columns of our armies, that the overthrow of the rebel arms may set the people who have been subjected to their power, free from the oppression and tyranny which has ground them thus low in the dust, and which will not be restrained by any sight of their sufferings from carrying out, to the bitter end, its determination never to yield the sway which it traitorously seized.

LOYALTY AMONG THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.—Even the New-Jersey Democrats are becoming anxious to have it understood that, in spite of their opposition to the war, they don't intend to put themselves in a position of hostility to the Government. Their passage of a bill to borrow a million of dollars for *State* defence has led to the suspicion in some quarters, and to the hope in others, that they meant to resist the execution of the Conscription law and the collection of the National taxes. But Mr. RANDOLPH, their leader in the Senate, took occasion to disabuse the public of this impression. He warned them against supposing for a moment that this money was to be used in any other way than in sustaining the General Government, and in putting down all appeal to other than legal means for the redress of real or imaginary grievances. "As long," said he, "as laws are upon the statute-book, or those of the General Government exist, *they must be* obeyed."

The Senate has also passed a series of resolutions defining the position of the State in this respect, one of which reads thus:

"That the people of New-Jersey are a law-abiding, Constitution-loving people, and ardently devoted to a union of all the States, and that while they condemn and protest against certain laws as unconstitutional and unjust, yet, *until they are repealed or declared by a competent tribunal to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws*, and will confidently look to the Courts and to the ballot-boxes for redress."

This is all that we can fairly ask at their hands. Every man has a right to his own opinion as to the constitutionality of any law, and he may seek to test that point by any of the remedies which our form of government provides. But until they are pronounced unconstitutional by competent authority, they are to be obeyed, just as implicitly as if their validity had never been questioned. This is the ground which the Democrats of New-Jersey have taken; and it only adds one more to the many proofs so rapidly accumulating, that the great mass of the people of the country, of all parties, are loyal to the Government and resolute in defending it against the rebels.

### The Mississippi—Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

The siege of Port Hudson by the army and navy of Gen. BANKS may be said to have begun. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, both on the east bank of the Mississippi River, 230 miles apart, and forming the two great final points of rebel defence on the Father of Waters, are both virtually invested by armies and navies of great magnitude and power. The military situation at each of these points is in some respects alike, in others it differs. At Port Hudson the Union army, under Gen. BANKS, is on this side of the river; at Vicksburgh the Union army under Gen. GRANT, is on the opposite side of the river to the objective point. At Port Hudson, the fleet is below the city; at Vicksburgh, it has been above the city. The strategy of Gen. BANKS aims to getting in the rear of Port Hudson with his land force, while FARRAGUT'S vessels coöperate in front. The strategy of Gen. GRANT aims to flank Vicksburgh from the north with both his army and navy, or at least part of them, while another part may operate in front. It would seem from the rebel dispatch we gave the other day, to the effect that our forces had attacked Helena, which is a village twenty-five miles east of Port Hudson, that Gen. BANKS succeeded admirably in his first manœuvre, and the subsequent dispatch, by way of New-Orleans, that he had got within five miles of Port Hudson, would indicate that the movement was progressing satisfactorily. The news from Gen. GRANT'S flanking force, military and naval, for the last few days, has also been, on the whole, eminently cheering; and the official dispatch we publish this morning from Commander PENNOCK, opens up brighter prospects of success than we have ever yet had. It would seem from this and the unofficial dispatches, that one, or perhaps two new routes have been discovered by which our fleet can get into the Yazoo River, and consequently to the rear of Haines' Bluff and Vicksburgh.

The naval expedition down the Tallahatchie, which it was expected would reach the Yazoo by this water-course, has come to a halt at Fort Pemberton, situated at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha rivers, 290 miles above Vicksburgh; but, according to Capt. PENNOCK, another and far more important naval expedition, consisting of five iron-clads, among which is the *Lafayette*, the most powerful gunboat on the Western waters, has forced a passage through two of the bayous which indent all that region, has entered Deer Creek, which joins the Yazoo a short distance above Vicksburgh, and, says Capt. PENNOCK, quoting a dispatch to him of the 19th, "is making all haste for the Yazoo." He adds: "Doubtless our fleet is there now;" and, more gratifying still, "Gen. SHERMAN and the troops are following up." It is doubtless this stream, Deer Creek, which should be substituted for Sunflower River, mentioned in our dispatches of the last day or two as the route taken by the new expedition. If this venture succeeds, it will effect a two-fold object. First, and far the most important, it will flank the chief defensive works of Vicksburgh, and will enable us to begin the attack in its front and rear, with army and navy. And it will also render untenable and useless the rebel defences at Yazoo City and at the mouth of the Yallabusha, which bade fair to obstruct indefinitely operations in the rear of and against Vicksburgh. We may not be able, as sanguine strategists suggest, to bag the entire rebel land force at these two points, as their steamers will enable them to get up to Grenada and on to the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad; but when they *have* escaped there, it will be their next lookout to escape to some other point where their services can be of avail—which will be a more difficult job. Our success by way of Deer Creek will also enable our naval and military force near Fort Pemberton to move down stream and join hands with the lower expedition in the combined movement upon Vicksburgh.

Our news from this immediate vicinity for the last month has not been very reliable, as it has come in a roundabout way, and has been in some instances based upon fallacious signs and incidents; but if there be truth in present reports, we shall soon see the upshot of the long and stupendous operations that have been carried on for the reduction of Vicksburgh.

Capt. PENNOCK also forwards another dispatch communicating the intelligence that Admiral FARRAGUT'S flagship, the *Hartford*, which passed the rebel batteries at Port Hudson, on the 15th, (and it would appear that this was the only vessel which passed on the occasion,) has steamed up the Mississippi as far as Warrenton, ten miles below Vicksburgh and over 200 above Port Hudson, and has held communication with our army and fleet at Vicksburgh. No mention is made of the *Hartford* having encountered any rebel craft on the river, neither the *Queen of the West* nor the *Webb*, from which we judge that these vessels must have fled before her, and probably taken refuge under the guns of Vicksburgh. If he can hold the river, and get reinforcements, the two great armies operating on the Mississippi River may be able to hold communication, and, in contingencies that may arise, the two fleets may be able to coöperate.

Both at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, matters have now approached a crisis. All things indicate that the chances of both being in our hands before long could not be greater. When they are, and the Mississippi and its affluents are in our hands, the Confederacy may certainly be said to be in a *very* shattered and moribund condition.

### The Conscript Law and the Poor Men.

The Peace Democrats have commenced an attack on the Conscription law of Congress, because, as they allege, it makes a distinction between the rich and poor. The Mozart Hall Democrats, led by FERNANDO WOOD, have proclaimed hostility to the act on this ground,—one of their resolutions, passed formally at headquarters on Tuesday night, declaring that

"The people everywhere should be awakened to the infamous distinction which it [the Conscription law] makes between rich and poor, whereby the former is allowed to buy his freedom for the sum of three hundred dollars, while the latter, unable to command that sum, is to be torn away from his employment, his home and his family, and forced, at the point of the bayonet, into the ranks of the army."

The *tableau* of the reluctant conscript pricked away from home by bayonets is calculated to be effective, and if the objection to the law, as thus presented, were well taken, its moral force would be greatly impaired. But the fact is otherwise. The complaint made of the law is wholly unjust, and the attempt to create prejudice against it must fail. The law does not fix three hundred dollars as the sum that any one must pay in order to obtain exemption from the draft. *It gives to the Secretary of War discretionary power to fix the sum which shall buy exemption in each individual case, but in no case shall over three hundred dollars be demanded.* The Secretary may require of a rich man $300 for exemption, and he may let a poor man off—one who deserves exemption for reasons of sickness and helplessness of his family—for the sum of $3, if he will. The language of the law is this:

"That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, *such sum*, not exceeding three hundred dollars, *as the Secretary may determine*, for the procuration of such substitute."

It is impossible for language to be plainer than this, and it scatters to the winds the wretched bit of demagoguism that FERNANDO WOOD & Co. are about to poison the minds of their followers with. Beside this specific provision of the law, which enables the Secretary of War, by a sliding scale, to adapt it to the case of every man, according to his wealth or poverty, the law, in other respects, is full of humane exemptions, intended to relieve poor families from too large a share of its burdens. The second section of the law contains exemptions, as follows:

"That the following persons be and they are hereby excepted and *exempted* from the provisions of this act: * * * The only son of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support; * * the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents, dependent upon his labor for support; * * the only brother of children not 12 years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; * * the father of motherless children under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support. * * Where there is a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt."

With such exemptions as these, which are of manifest propriety, and which preclude, as far as law can, the possibility of aged and infirm parents or orphaned children suffering—and with the discretion which is given to the Secretary of War to fix the sum of exemption money, in every case, as low as the condition and necessities of the drafted person may render proper—it cannot occur that any, the slightest, injustice can happen under its enforcement. It was intended to bear equally on all classes, according to their condition, and it does, in its letter and spirit, treat the poor as justly as the rich.

Mozart Hall imagines, no doubt, that it has started out on a very promising tack in originating this impeachment of the Conscription act; but so soon as the people, having their attention drawn to the subject, learn how wise and benign in its provisions the law really is, they will have a stronger reason than ever to distrust, as utterly false and disloyal, the opposition of the Copperheads to the necessary war measures of the nation.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—FERNANDO WOOD is doing the country an essential service. He is putting forth, in clear and unmistakable terms, his real views concerning the rebellion. He repudiates the idea of *loyalty* to the Government, proclaims his open and irreconcilable hostility to the further prosecution of the war, and calls upon the State authorities to resist the execution of the laws of Congress. The more he calls, the more they won't do it. We want just now no better guarantee for the substantial loyalty of the masses of the Democratic party in this State, than is given by the attempt of WOOD and his associates to array them in hostility against the Government. We find, moreover, in the very fervor and zeal with which he is prosecuting this endeavor, evidence of its desperate nature. WOOD sees clearly that although the Democratic party may, on the eve of an election, yield an apparent assent to his doctrines, they have no thought of making him the leader of their councils. His present movement, therefore, is an attempt to force them into acquiescence. He will fail, and the result of his attempt will be to throw himself out of position with his own party. He will be compelled to revive the Mozart Hall organization again, as the only mode of maintaining a foothold anywhere.

### Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

The news received, last night, of the occupation of Danville, Ky., by a rebel force, from 3,000 to 10,000 strong, and that a much larger force was following in its wake, seems to give consistency to the repeated intimations, of late, that the rebels contemplated another invasion of Kentucky. Danville is the first town of any importance reached in Kentucky on entering the State from the direction of Knoxville, Tennessee. And as all the reports we have had of rebel preparations to invade the State have made Knoxville the rendezvous of the forces for the expedition, they have apparent corroboration in the result.

We have not given much credit to reported designs of the rebels to make the movement now said to be in progress, for reasons we have hitherto assigned. We have not doubted, however, the willingness of the rebels to make it, nor the policy of such a diversion in their favor as it would create. We have only disbelieved that the rebel leaders were able to detach from any one of their three armies at Fredericksburgh, Tullahoma or Vicksburgh, a force great enough to make an effective invasion of Kentucky.

Perhaps the enemy may deceive us. He may risk weakening some one of the three positions he is holding, with the hope of accomplishing greater results by a surprise. On the hypothesis that Kentucky is invaded again in force, we may find an explanation of a number of circumstances that have hitherto been rather puzzling. One is the whereabouts of the rebel General LONGSTREET. It will be remembered that very soon after the battle of Fredericksburgh, LONGSTREET was reported to have been sent West with his division to supersede Gen. BRAGG, who had lost the battle of Stone's River. LONGSTREET'S arrival in Tennessee, and assumption of command was announced positively, and with particularity as to place and date. But this report proved erroneous, in part at least. We learned satisfactorily, however, that LONGSTREET had gone from Fredericksburgh, for rebel authority in Richmond announced that LONGSTREET with his division had passed through that city, "on his way South." Our next conclusion was that he had been sent to North Carolina; but that opinion has been corrected, for we now know D. H. HILL commands in North Carolina.

Whither, then, went LONGSTREET with his division? Is it true that he went to Knoxville, and that he has there been carefully organizing the expedition into Kentucky of which we have had so many rumors and now seem to have the beginning of the realization? The information that Parson BROWNLOW obtained from refugee East Tennesseans on this point, and which he lately gave to the public, seems fully borne out by the events so far. And it is a most significant item, bearing on the case, that we published in the TIMES yesterday, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th inst. That paper gave in its telegraphic news from Chattanooga, Tenn., the following:

"*Rumor says* ROSECRANS *has sent a large force to oppose* LONGSTREET'S *advance through Kentucky.*"

Why should the rebels have rumors of steps taken to oppose the advance of one of their Generals into Kentucky, if no such advance was making? Is it not likely that the fear of a countervailing movement prompted the disclosure here made of the rebel intentions?

There are strong and manifest military reasons to sustain the probability of a rebel invasion of Kentucky at the present time. One is that it is the only easy and safe way by which a rebel army can enter into the heart of a loyal State abounding in all the supplies of food and forage needed in war. If the rebels could enter Kentucky and *hold it*, they would control the Ohio River, and be able to feed the Confederacy for a long time to come. They would seriously derange Gen. ROSECRANS' campaign—as last year they broke up BUELL'S—and compel the former, as the latter was compelled, to march back to the deliverance of Kentucky. The rebel occupation of Kentucky would be an attack in the rear of GRANT as well as of ROSECRANS, and if better managed by LONGSTREET than by BRAGG, might change for a time the aspect of the war in the West.

We do not apprehend any serious successes of the rebels in the direction indicated, though we doubt not they have bold and adventurous designs. But we have reason to believe that full provision has been made for this contingency; and the country will see evidence of this in the fact that Gen. BURNSIDE is at the head of the Department of the Ohio, and that his illustrious "Ninth Army Corps," *very strongly reinforced*, is to be with him in the campaign he is about to commence against the rebels invading Kentucky. Gen. BURNSIDE will be able to meet and repel LONGSTREET before the latter can get a foothold in the rich regions of Kentucky—and the weakness of the enemy at Tullahoma being unveiled by this attempted diversion of LONGSTREET, ROSECRANS will fall upon and destroy it, and by occupying East Tennessee as well as Nashville, render the escape of LONGSTREET'S invading column impossible.

### The Polish Question.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Count GUROWSKI, suggests and foreshadows the following solution of the Polish question:

The pressure of public opinion may obtain from ALEXANDER II. the restoration of the Constitution of 1815 for the Poles. ALEXANDER'S character rather bends in such equitable direction. But as it would be to-day absolutely impossible to give a Constitution to Poland without also giving a Constitution to Russia, ALEXANDER II. may be inspired to give a general Constitution for the whole Empire—Poland included—a Constitution similar to that which unites Ireland and Scotland with England, or such as unites the various Prussian provinces, or the various parts of Italy. Thus the Poles would loose all reason of complaint.

### The State Canals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The day for the opening of the Canals will not be fixed until after April 8. The day of opening will not be later than May 1 nor earlier than April 25.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

**The Broadway Railroad Bill in the Senate—Failure of the Plans of its Supporters—The Amendments Made—The Annual Supply Bill in the Assembly—The Courts—The Sailicot Committee, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25, 1863.

The Senate did not go through the Broadway bill last evening, which was not according to the plan of its supporters, to wit: that the bill should be ordered to a third reading at that session. Two amendments were made—in themselves quite unimportant The first was, making the grantees a body corporate. The second was, striking out so much as confined the bringing of suits against the Corporation to the Second District Court, New-York City. There were other amendments, but these are the most important, and they were made by a vote of from 11 to 14 in the affirmative, and 8 to 11 in the negative. The motion to rise and report progress, which came from the opponents of the bill, was carried, 16 in favor, the negatives not rising. Mr. PRUYN offered a substitute, which will be printed; and Mr. MURPHY, it is understood, will also bring forward a new bill. So, unless the present Law-stage bill has strength enough, well enough drilled, to do anything, at any time, it will be some time yet before it gets through the Senate. Though the plan of the supporters was measurably frustrated by reporting progress instead of ordering to a third reading, I do not understand that they are seriously disheartened thereat, but are still entirely confident of its going through the Senate. Senators GANSON, BELL and FOLGER were foremost in the opposition; and Senator ANGEL, Chairman, and Senator SANFORD, of the Committee reporting, advocated the bill.

This being the day on which, under the rule, the Annual Supply bill must be considered, the House took up that budget, and went through the same. In some previous years this bill has been freighted with very exceptionable items, but I believe that this is quite free from such; and, although the objects worthy of State aid have considerably increased, the total amount appropriated is less than usual.

The Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, who, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature was commissioned by Gov. MORGAN to proceed to Washington in behalf of the interest of the State as connected with the subject of connecting the East and the West by means of a grand system of enlarged canals, has made a full, highly interesting and very valuable report of his labors, which, I trust will be immediately printed. Probably no man in the country has bestowed so much time and reflection on the question of our public works as Mr. RUGGLES, and the result, not only of his observations, but especially the report of his labors, in the form in which they are now presented, will no doubt prove of peculiar interest and permanent value.

The Calicot Investigation Committee will meet this afternoon preliminary to commencing the examination of witnesses. Several have been subpened; but I understand it is probable that not all of them will be called on to testify, since the range of the investigation, as defined by the resolution of the House, will not embrace points and questions concerning which witnesses have been subpened. Nor do I understand that the investigation will take a very great length of time, and with the application which no doubt the Committee are prepared to give the work, we may probably expect a report at an early day. It is understood that the Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN will appear for Speaker CALLICOT; and it is understood, further, that Mr. T. C. FIELDS will continue before the Committee in the capacity he has acted on the floor of the House in connection with the same subject.

The Enlistment bill in the Senate elicited a long debate, and it was nearly perfected. In the course of the debate, Senator MURPHY remarked that the country was in this war; that this State was bound to do her part; and though we might not at this moment see clearly to the end, the obligations of patriotism were over us, and to follow wherever they led was our duty. These few emphatic words, meant as they were, and spoken by the ablest man in the Senate, had a significance and a force, recognized not only by the members of the circle, but by a full auditory. Sentences such as these are like the lead thrown into the waters to prove their depths, and the clear course of the ship, in spite of the dismal prophecies of croakers or the half-formed purpose of those who have mutiny at heart. RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Investigating Committee met this P. M. Speaker CALLICOR was present, ready to proceed. T. C. FIELDS, for the other side, asked for delay, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

RODERICK.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Grinding Committee reported favorably the following bills:

The Poughkeepsie Water Loan bill.

Establishing the jail liberties of Kings County.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to evidence.

Amending the act allowing the continued use of copartnership names.

Relative to the Common Schools of New-York.

The bill providing a bounty of $150 to volunteers who re-enlist, and $75 to new recruits, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Annual Supply bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, $3,000 were appropriated for the Union Home School, New-York, for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the following bills: Amending the Revised Statutes relative to voluntary assignments; increasing the number of techers in the State prisons.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company; amending the act authorizing a railroad in South, West and other streets in New-York; allowing members of the New-York Common Council $2,500 salary; fixing the term of office of the Heads of Departments in the City of New-York for four years.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill abolishing the office of Canal Appraisers. Adjourned.

### The Broadway Railroad Bill.

The following is the petition of ALEXANDER T. STEWART and others, asking for the Broadway Railroad franchise:

*To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:*

Your petitioners, residents of the City of New-York, represent that they are willing, and hereby offer and agree, to accept the grant contained in the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads of the Senate, for the construction of a railroad in Broadway and other streets in the City of New-York—and construct the road therein authorized with all reasonable and proper dispatch; they to be restricted to a passenger fare of three cents, or if such fare shall be five cents, as specified in the bill, they will pay the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or to the State of New-York, annually, for the period of ten years, the sum of $200,000 in lieu of all license fees: and after said ten years, submit to the payment of the ordinary license fees for each car, now imposed in said City. And, inasmuch as this offer is made for the protection of the City against the great injustice of passing the bill as reported, the undersigned are willing to accept the grant, on the express condition, that on reimbursing them, the City of New-York may enjoy such franchise in their place and stead.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
D. HENRY HAIGHT.
AMOS R. ENO.
JOHN J. PHELPS.
JOHN PAINE.
JOHN STEWARD.

### Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday, March 26: Nos. 16, 6, 7, 8, 9, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14.

### Discharge of Mary Hartung.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Court of Appeals issued an order to-day, discharging MARY HUNTUNG, once convicted of poisoning her husband, from custody.

### Amusements.

The rapidity and steadiness with which Mr. MARETZEK steps from one success to another, is a good proof that his artists are of the class that can be depended on for all kinds of work. On Monday last, Mme. MEDORI achieved the greatest triumph of the season, winning for the opera of "Norma" a new vitality. The performance was so excellent throughout, that it has been universally pronounced to be the best ever given in America—a statement which probably exceeds the requirements of truth, but indicates clearly the supreme excellence of the occasion that brought it forth. After a success in a part so vehement as the *Druidess*, it was a bold, and even hazardous venture for Mme. MEDORI to essay a *rôle* so completely different in all its requirements as *Linda*, in the opera of "Linda di Chamounix," produced here last night, yet it was completely successful. In the first act, to be sure, it is necessary to extend some of "the great charities of the imagination" to the lady. Her appearance, always charming and lady-like, is scarcely *petite* or picturesque enough for the village maiden, who, on the stage at all events, is a very dainty creature, and in this City has been charmingly impersonated. In the second act all disadvantages of this kind had disappeared, and in every portion of the work, except the trivial scenes with the *Marquis*, there was no musical inability on the part of the lady. In the second act, indeed, the dramatic points were so grandly incorporated with the vocal ones that we doubt if its touching duo finale has ever been heard to greater advantage. Mme. MEDORI sang, indeed, with superb feeling and nicety. Dramatically the third act was, of course, the best and carried off the honors. Mlle. SULZER was an excellent *Pierrotto*, and in the organ air of the first act won a merited round of applause. Signor BELLINI as *Antonio*, and Signor BIACHI as the *Prefetto*, were alike good; the first-named artist especially so in the great scene of the second act. Mr. MARETZEK's new *tenore di grazia*, Signor MINATTI, made his *début* as *Carlo*, and was very favorably received. He has a head voice of exceeding sweetness—rather cloying, indeed, from this cause—and phrases better than any singer we have had. He is evidently a fine artist. He succeeded in winning an *encore* for his romanza.

To-night the troupe will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, VERDI's opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," being the entertainment.

### The New-Jersey Legislature.

PASSAGE OF RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE POSITION OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 25.

Last night resolutions were passed in the Senate denying the truth of the representations, made for partisan purposes, that New-Jersey intends to resist by force the execution of certain Acts of Congress.

The last of the resolutions declares, as follows:

"That the people of New-Jersey are a law-abiding, Constitution-loving people, and ardently devoted to a union of all the States; and that while they condemn and protest against certain laws, as unconstitutional and unjust, yet until they are repealed, or declared by a competent tribunal to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the courts and to the ballot-boxes for redress."

After a very animated discussion, the resolutions were passed by a party vote.

The Republicans opposed the resolutions in consequence of the implied censure upon them.

This morning the same resolutions passed the House of Assembly by a large vote.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 25.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature adjourned at 1½ o'clock this afternoon.

A resolution was adopted by both Houses to fire a national salute in favor of the Federal Union.

The Union League also fired a salute over the death of the Legislature.

### Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey.

HE IS PLACED RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

While the bill to provide for a loan of one million dollars for the defence of New-Jersey was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. RANDOLPH, a leading Democrat, who is said to hold confidential relations with Gov. PARKER, spoke as follows:

He said the present bill was but a supplement to an existing law, under which Gov. OLDEN worked. If necessity existed then for such an amount, it surely does now that the exigencies are greater. It is enough to say, however, that, without the passage of this supplement, we are in danger of having the State without funds before we meet again.

*If there be any idea that any portion of this money is intended to do aught else than assist the State in maintaining the power of the General Government, in the future as in the past, let that idea be dispelled. The present worthy incumbent of the gubernatorial chair means not only to sustain the General Government, but to put down all appeal to other than legal means for real or imaginary evils.* We proclaim ourselves a law-abiding people. Upon that idea the present party came into power, and upon it they expect to retain their supremacy. Our Courts are open, and will redress grievances—our ballot boxes are our remedy, and they will prove effective. Let no man dream of any purpose on the part of the Executive of this State—or of any true patriot—to seek remedies outside of the law. As laws are upon the statute book, or those of the General Government exist, they must be obeyed. This is the only true course; the only one to safety and Union. We must stand by the Constitution and the laws, and they will stand by us—of whatever faith.

Mr. BUCKLEY said he would cheerfully vote for the bill, after the statements made by Mr. RANDOLPH, believing the Governor should be provided with means for sustaining our volunteers. Although differing politically with the present Governor, he had unbounded confidence that he (the Governor) would do no act to disgrace himself or the State over which he presides, and he should with pleasure record his vote in favor of providing the Executive with the amount named in the bill, that he might not be embarrassed in providing for our volunteers.

The bill was then passed—18 to 0.

### From Fortress Monroe.

A NEW GUNBOAT—SNOW AT YORKTOWN—OYSTERS.

YORKTOWN, Tuesday, March 24.

Twelve schooners from New-York are now taking in oysters near the mouth of Elizabeth River.

The new gunboat *Smith Briggs*, (Capt. LEE, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, commanding,) received her guns at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and commences her services at once.

The Yorktown *Cavalier* has the following:

"The storm that commenced on Thursday and continued till Saturday, was the most severe of the season. The snow fell to one foot in depth. The soldiers enjoyed snow-balling extensively."

The steamboat *Thomas Collyer*, from New-York, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and will proceed to Newbern, N. C., as soon as she takes in coal.

The steamboat *Hero* sailed for Baltimore this afternoon with a schooner in tow loaded with horses.

There are four schooners at Yorktown loading with oysters for the Northern markets.

### Discharge of Jackalow.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The United States Circuit met to-day. At the suggestion of the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the Jackalow case, and he was directed to be discharged. Doubts about the jurisdiction and inability to get witnesses was the cause. It has been three years since he was first tried.


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Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies, which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Pro. J. C. Booth, Dr. J. B. C. Smith and others.

$1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen.

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Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

**Sore Throat Specific.**

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

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**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves** the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Gold Pens**—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MOR,OTN. S'No 25 MAIDEN-LANE. New-York.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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This painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

**Premium on Gold.**—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**There is no Excuse for those who drag their** weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S Sarsaparilla would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.

**Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!**

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1863.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.


## MARRIED

HALLOCK—BRADLESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. George Potts, D. D., LEWIS S. HALLOCK and SARAH N., daughter of E. Beadleston, Esq., all of this City.

MAYNARD—TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 23, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. THEODORE MAYNARD and Miss MATILDA TRASK, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

TURNER—McKINLEY.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, by Rev. M. Rowell, Mr. RICHARD TURNER and Miss MARY MCKINLEY, both of Yonkers.

## DIED.

ABRAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 25, CHARLES only child of Philip M. and Sophia A. Abrams, aged 1 year, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 Goerck-st., on Thursday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, WILLIAM T. BAKER, aged 62 years.

Funeral on Sunday, March 29, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 156 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 25, Mrs. LUCY MARIA BOWEN, wife of Henry C. Bowen, aged 38 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, on Sunday, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 25, ELIZABETH BALL, wife of Elbert L. Burnham, at her residence, No. 319 West 12th-st., aged 25 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in Friday's paper.

BLOOMFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, of scarlet fever, HARRIET ESQUA, daughter of John J. and Mary A. Bloomfield, aged 3 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Charles-st., on Thursday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, SARAH E., wife of James F. Bridge.

Her remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 23, of inflammation of the brain, ALEXANDER PHŒNIX, youngest child of Rev. David S. Coe, D. D., in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 126½ East 13th-st.

DWIGHT.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, March 24, JAMES DWIGHT, Esq., son of the late President Dwight, of Yale Cottage, aged 78 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, suddenly, DAVID HENDERSON, a native of Virginia, and for many years a resident of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 27, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 209 East 36th-st.

MAHER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, March 24, of consumption, JOHN MAHER, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Flushing Pavilion, on Thursday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carboat for Flushing leaves James slip, New-York, at 2 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MCCONVILLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, MARY A., wife of John McConville, aged 36 years.

The funeral will leave her late residence, No. 151 East 53d-st., on Friday morning, March 27, at 9½ o'clock, and proceed to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

PEGG.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, SARAH, widow of the late Roger Pegg, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 West 46th-st., on Saturday, March 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

QUAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, SUSAN CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Charles H. and Sarah A. Quail, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 811 3d-av., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

RADCLIFF.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, March 22, Capt. HERMAN GANSEVOORT RADCLIFF, of the 18th Infantry, (Regulars,) son of Charles Radcliff, and grandson of the late Hon. Jacob Radcliff.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral service, without further notice, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, March 28, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. A. D. Smith,) corner of 2d-av.

TALLMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, ABRAHAM SMITH TALLMAN, son of Tunis and Effie Tallman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 45 4th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

VAN WINKLE.—On Wednesday, March 25, MARY ELISABETH, wife of John W. Van Winkle, and daughter of Alfred T. Ramsay, of Newburgh, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, March 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 264 South 2d-st., Jersey City, N. J., and at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Aquackanock, N. J.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

WOOD.—In Aurora, on Monday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM B. WOOD, aged 64 years.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
**KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 143.—March 28, 1863.
75, 69, 38, 28, 1, 44, 61, 51, 46, 12, 67, 41, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 144.—March 25, 1863.
75, 74, 19, 63, 24, 12, 69, 44, 50, 57, 49, 20, 56.

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A FINE LAW LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—One of the most complete working law libraries of this City, will be sold at auction at 4 o'clock P. M., TO-MORROW, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at their Salesrooms, No. 504 Broadway. The catalogues are now out.

THE
**INDEPENDENT.**
EDITED BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.,
AND
THEODORE TILTON.

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"THE FAITH AND ORDER OF THE OLD-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"
BY
REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK.
A plain statement for popular reading.

"ONE STEP FURTHER,"
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
A presentation of a new idea.

"THE LOTUS-PLANTER;"
A POEM
BY
THEODORE TILTON.
Being a Fable carrying a moral for the present time.

"BUILDING A MAN,"
BY
PROF. WARRING WILKINSON.
A delightful and profitable essay.

"NAPLES AND VESUVIUS,"
BY
REV. GILBERT HAVEN.
A traveler's description of what he saw with his own eyes.

"A CONTRABAND STORY,"
BY
ELSIE THALHEIMER.
Specially written for the Children.

"THE INTERIOR OF TURKEY,"
BY
L. T. BURBANK.
Being a fresh Letter from Bitlis.

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REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
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## POLITICAL.

**LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, XIIth WARD.**

A large number of influential citizens of Harlem having signed the pledge adopted by the citizens of the VIIIth Ward assembled last evening at Washington Hall for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. On motion, Charles B. Tooker, Esq. was called to the chair, and John H. Hunter, Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion, the following officers were then elected: Andrew Thompson, Pres.; C. B. Tooker, V. P.; T. C. Freeborn, Treas.: S. B. Rice, Sec. On motion, the "Loyal National League of the XIIth Ward" was declared duly organized. Articles 2d and 3d of the pledges of the Loyal National League of the VIIIth Ward were then adopted as a permanent Constitution, and the following gentlemen selected as delegates to respond to the call of the VIIIth Ward Loyal National League: Andrew Thompson, Esq., Franklin J. Wall, Esq., C. B. Tooker, Esq., C. B. Riker, Esq., and Capt. J. H. Toone.

S. B. RICE, Secretary.

**CENTRAL LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.**—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the VIIIth Ward National League, the undersigned delegates, elected on behalf of said League, hereby invite the delegates selected by the other Wards of the City of New-York, on behalf of the Loyal National League, to meet at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the different organizations of which we are the representatives.

RITTENHOUSE DAVID,
PETER CRAWFORD,
JACOB B. CRANE,
DANIEL R. DAVIS,
JACOB SAWBACH,
} Delegates VIIIth Ward.

**THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE OF** the VIIth Ward will hold a meeting at No. 68 East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock. All loyal citizens of the Ward wishing to join the League, are cordially invited to attend.

SAMUEL T. MCKINNEY, Chairman pro tem.
D. LICHTENHEIN, Secretary pro tem.


**JOHN HOOPER & CO.,**
**CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,**
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

HONORABLE MENTION.
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1862.

**FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,**
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHING COMPANY.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

The invention is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

**BALLOU'S**
Patented
**French Yoke SHIRTS.**
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

**BALLOU BROTHERS 403 Broadway, New York.**

**12 CARTE DE VISITE PICTURES OF THE MOON**
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
A SERIES OF TWELVE PHOTOGRAPHS,
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Photographed by A. A. Turner,
From Original Photographs
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Warren de la Rue,
Accompanied by Descriptive Text,
In a neat case, and
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WE PUBLISH
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FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor,
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**T. A. BROUWER,**
(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
**NECK TIES.**
***46 Murray Street.***

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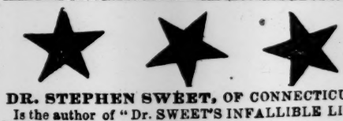
ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable SCALE is required.
SCALES for RAILROADS, COAL and HAY Dealers.
SCALES for PROVISION, GRAIN and IRON Dealers.
SCALES for GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and Confectioners.
Counter, Portable, Platform, Dormant Scales, &c.
Weighmaster, Beams, Frames and Apparatus.
SCALES adjusted to suit Foreign Standards, all of which are warranted in every particular, at wholesale and retail.
R. BROWN,
(successor to J. L. Brown,) Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**
WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME
Has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston: by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; D. S. BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York.



**DR. STEPHEN SWEET,** OF CONNECTICUT,
Is the author of "Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT."
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

**CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,**
Ear Rings, Pins and Finger Rings, having a very close resemblance to real diamonds—
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—A Fresh supply of this celebrated remedy for coughs, colds, &c. Also, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
DEMAS B. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
*Publish this day:*

**BALDWIN'S AFRICAN HUNTING.**

AFRICAN HUNTING FROM NATAL TO THE ZAMBESI, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, &c., from 1852 to 1860. By WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN, F. R. G. S. With Map, Fifty Illustrations by Wolf and Zweecker, and a Portrait of the Great Sportsman. Small 8vo., Cloth, $1 50.

*Opinions of the English Press.*

"By every new comer from that garden of South Africa, Natal, we have been regaled with the most exciting accounts of the marvelous adventures of a mighty Nimrod, whose daring exploits and wonderful escapes 'by flood and field' were declared by the professional Zulu traders and hunters to far exceed those of Gordon Cumming. Then we hear from Dr. Livingstone, from the far Zambesi, of his releasing an English hunter from the hands of the Makololo chief, who had him under surveillance because, from his daring exploits in the dangerous vicinage of those celebrated falls, the astute Kaffir thought he must be mad. The hero of these adventures is M

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 148 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would go in the country. Apply at No. 253 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., third floor, back room; good reference from last place; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; also understands all kinds of pastry; has five branches' reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family as cook; is fully capable of doing all kinds of good plain cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 92 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 122 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable woman, 30 years old, in a hotel boarding-house, institute or private family; understands her business. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a Protestant woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages $8; City references required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 137 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable women, situations; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 301 Hudson-av., corner Bolivar, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference, and has no objections to do general housework for a small family. Call for two days at No. 177 East 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing or chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference. Call at No. 105 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SMART AND ACTIVE GIRL desires a situation, in city or country, as cook and laundress, or for general housework; has lived with some of the best families in this City. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations, by two respectable Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two competent persons, one as cook, the other as waitress or chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted as above, in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., front basement, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; wages $8; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a good seamstress; no objection to travel; has unexceptionable recommendations from her last employer. Address E. I., No. 74 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent trustworthy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly, and has experience for the 16 years; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by an American young woman as child's nurse; is competent of taking care of two grown children; is a good plain sewer, or would do chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family plain sewing; would assist in chamberwork if required, or would wait on or travel with an invalid lady; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress in a private family; has lived in the above capacity for many years; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., front room, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country hotels, and private boarding-houses, will please notice they can be supplied with competent girls, with good references, in every capacity of domestic work, of all nations and professions. On hand, 3 first-class Protestant cooks, and plain cooks, washers and ironers; 4 Protestant seamstresses, can cut and fit for ladies and children, and understands operating; 5 Protestant chambermaids and waitresses, or laundresses, and 2 smart German Protestant girls. Please notice all letters and communications promptly attended to by applying at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Employers will please favor us with a call. A lady in attendance.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A GERman girl as nurse, a Scotch woman as cook, several Protestant girls for chamberwork, nurses, general work, &c.; four excellent cook and chambermaids; all want situations; City or country. Can be seen at No. 482 Broadway. Highest references given.

### MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A STRONG, ABLE-BODIED American young man, from Vermont, wants a situation in a store, as clerk, or to drive a wagon, or as porter, or would take almost any kind of work. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and would assist in a garden. Best of reference as to character, capability and sobriety, and can refer to last employer in the City. Address, for two days, J. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; has lived in the City with some of the first-class families. Can be seen at No. 589 Broadway, at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery warehouse, or note addressed to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver. No objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, single, of steady and sober habits, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, desires a situation as coachman; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 71 Court-street, second door from Atlantic-street, South Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman in a private family, in the City or country; will make himself useful; can give good reference, if required. Address A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a single man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can produce the best of reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man; understands his business perfectly; strictly temperate; would make himself generally useful; is a competent driver; understands plain gardening; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care of horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom; fully understands his business; has good City reference from last and former places. Address, J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man as coachman and groom; good reference given, if required. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTESTant young man wants the above situation; is a careful driver and good groom; excellent references. Address J. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—A MAN AND his wife, without any incumbrance, want situations in a private family; man as coachman; his wife as cook or laundress; both understand their business perfectly well; prefer to go to the country. Any commands will be respectfully attended to for two days. Address B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

ANY EMPLOYER HAVING A COMFORTable cottage to accommodate an interesting Protestant family, can hear of a man of domestic habits, well versed in agriculture, remodeling, improving and laying out new places; also practical in all the science of modern gardening. Address, UNION LEAGUE, *Times* office, Box No. 199. N. B.—A coachman and gardener's place not accepted.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

AS FARMER.—FARMER'S SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant married man, as foreman; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches; his wife is a first-rate dairymaid; he understands the care and management of horses, and all other kinds of stock; has five years' reference from one gentleman. Address C. J. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American to take charge of a farm, or a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle of all kinds; is capable of taking charge of a large place. References made satisfactory. Address S. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDener, by a first-class gardener, about to be disengaged; has charge of a first-class place for the last six years—laying out, planting, &c., including grapes, early and late, under glass, greenhouse, stove, &c. The advertiser is a married man; has two children. The best of references from this and other first-class places. No objection to superintend a farm. Any gentleman wanting a competent and trustworthy man will address HORTICULTURIST, Craigsville Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, no family; understands the business in all its branches; does not understand the care of horses; has been many years in this country; wife is a good cook and laundress; can give the best of references. Call on or address G. A., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st., N. Y., or G. A., *Times* office, Box No. 203.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman; understands the business in all its branches—vegetables, greenhouse, grapes and fruit-trees; is willing to make himself useful; is a married man with a small family. Call at, or address S. C., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (Scotch,) no family; has had many years' experience in this country, in all branches of his business; refers to A. Smith, Seedsman, No 65 Liberty-st., New-York. Call on, or address H. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN, WITH SMALL family, one of the best plant and grape-growers in the country, wishes to engage in the above capacity. Address S. A. D., Post-office, Dobb's Ferry, N. J.

AS GROOM, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable man, as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has good City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as light porter in a store; has lived out as such; or would go as groom and coachman, or drive a light wagon; has good City reference. Call on, or address J. D., No. 224 West 16th-st., rear house.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, active, unmarried man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and can come well recommended by a respectable family, with whom he has lived for the last five years. Address No. 1,183 Broadway, corner 28th-st., at Mr. Neergaard's drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class waiter in a private family, by a single man, (a Protestant,) who perfectly understands his business. Address Mr. Rogers' book-store, 12th-st., Broadway.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED, FOR HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

A suitable person as keeper and overseer of the County Farm and Alms-house, to reside with his family in the keeper's apartment of the Alms-house, at the said farm. Said person must be of good character, honest, &c. Apply by letter or otherwise to Charles H. O'Neil, Chairman, Jersey City, on or before the first day of April next. Satisfactory security will be required.

CHAS. H. O'NEILL,
JAMES LYNCH,
J. J. NEWKIRK,
A. W. DURYEE,
} Committee.

JERSEY CITY, March 16, 1863.

TO PANTALOON AND VEST CUTTERS.—Wanted, an experienced pant and vest cutter to take entire charge of that department in a first-class house. No one need apply but a through mechanic who can give good guarantee of success. Apply till Friday, Box No. 2,295 with name and reference. CHAS. A. SMITH & CO., No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

A BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE PRINTING business. He must be industrious and intelligent, and must reside with his parents. Apply to J. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant woman as chambermaid; she must also be a good plain sewer. Apply, with written recommendations, at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl, who is a thoroughly competent cook and baker, and willing to do the washing and ironing for a small family; the best City references required. Apply, from 2 till 5 o'clock, at No. 39 West 37th-st.

A COACHMAN.—AT NO. 149 GRAND-ST., wanted this day, a good coachman for the City; also a good coachman and groom, and a thorough horseman; also coachman and gardener, farmers, gardeners, waiters, useful men and men for all kinds of work.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN, German or Scotchman, to work on a small place near the City—plain gardening, and the care of a horse and cow, and to make himself generally useful. None other than those with good references need apply at the seed-store, No. 459 Hudson-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, an American, German, or Scotch Protestant woman, for general housework of a small, plain family, a short distance from the City. A steady, quiet woman will meet with a quiet and permanent home. Wages $6. Apply at No. 459 Hudson-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A WAITER MAN WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, unmarried, thoroughly trained to his business, and who can give the very best of City references for his sobriety and integrity. Address W. S., Box No. 2,419 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a steady woman as laundress; she must understand her business thoroughly and be willing to render herself otherwise useful. None other need apply, at No. 29 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A responsible Protestant woman in the above capacity. None but those having satisfactory recommendations need apply to W., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply, with references, at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED A MAN TO go a short distance in the country; he must be a good vegetable gardener, and understand driving and the care of horses. Apply at No. 104 Broadway, to Mr. S. H. PICKETT.

A BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE TRADE OF gold pen making; must reside with his parents, and give good reference. Address Box No. 1,578 New-York Post-office, stating age and giving his address in his own handwriting.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED coachman, single man preferred; none but first-rate men need apply. Address, stating name, age, references, what countryman and residence, Box 4,675 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK Apply with references at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A small place on Long Island, one hour's ride from Brooklyn; no objection to a married man, if the wife can cook and wash. Apply at No. 15 Beekman-st., up stairs.

A VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, AS VALet, to go to California with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A MAN, SINGLE OR MARRIED, competent to take charge of a place in the country, who understands plain gardening, the care of horses, and is a careful driver. City reference required. Address Box No. 1,891 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FARMER, A VEGETABLE GARdener, a ditcher, and a man-of-all-work; must be Protestants, temperance men, and free from profane habits. Apply, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at No. 52 William-st., third story, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A MAN IN A COUNTRY PLACE; must be a good vegetable gardener and understand the care of animals. Apply, from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 161 West 26th-st. Good references required.

WANTED—A PIANO-FORTE FINISHER, ($8 A piece for finishing;) also, a good cabinet maker. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement, and of good address, who has $500 at her command, and some household furniture, to take charge of a large and fashionable boarding-house. A liberal arrangement will be made with any lady possessing the necessary qualifications for the situation, which will be in every respect agreeable. A note to L. C. O., Station D, Bible House, with real name and address, will meet with prompt attention.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old established retail hardware and house furnishing store at Harlem; the store will be rented or leased. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d-av. and 128th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES SUITABLE FOR A shoe, millinery or fancy goods store at a bargain, if applied for at once, at No. 457 6th-av.

CONTRACT WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE army flannels, or a style of goods similar. Apply to Box No. 744 Hartford, Conn., Post-office.

## MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.—THE annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees, and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange Room, No. 17 South-st., on Monday, April 6, 1863. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

## FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that this Company will redeem on the 3d day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty-one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 3d day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, be ginning at No. 121 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 146, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 156 to 162, inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 167, and Nos. 170 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 3d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, that bids for Coupon Bonds of the County of Hudson, to the amount of seventy thousand dollars, ($70,000,) will be received at the office of the County Collector, corner Washington and Mercer sts., Jersey City, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April next, at noon.

The bonds will be of the denomination of five hundred dollars each, ($500,) with coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the County Collector, Jersey City, said bonds to run from one to twenty years from the date of issue; $5,000 of the principal and the accrued interest on the whole, to be paid in each year. Five bonds to be drawn for one year, five for two years, five for three years, and so on up to twenty years. Bids will be received for the whole, or any portion thereof. Bidders will state in their proposals and specify the bonds bid for—one, two or more years.

By an act passed at the present session of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1863, these bonds shall be deemed and taken to be public stock, created under the laws of this State, and can be deposited with the State Treasurer, under and subject to the provisions of an act entitled, An Act to Authorize Banking.

Bids will be received at the time and place above-mentioned, sealed and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Loaning Fund of Hudson County, N. J.," on which day said Commissioners will be present to receive and decide

CHAS. H. O'NEILL,
A. B. W. DURYEE,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Commissioners of the Loaning Fund of Hudson County.

JERSEY CITY, March 16, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 6 PER CENT. 5-20 YEAR LOAN,

Are prepared to deliver, upon application, the various denominations of Coupon and registered six per cents as above at par and accrued interest. These Bonds bear six per cent. interest from date of subscription, payable in gold on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The privilege of conversion of legal tenders into the five-twenties at par will cease on the 1st of July, 1863. Orders should therefore be sent in without delay.

Having arrangements at Washington for the prompt collection of certificates of indebtedness, now maturing, we are prepared to make returns with dispatch. Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale at the Brokers' Board of all current securities, coin, &c.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, March 2, 1863.

NOTICE AS TO THE $3,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COMPANY, DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.—The Directors of this Company propose to replace its Seven Per Cent. Bonds to become due on the 15th of June, 1864, by an issue, having twenty-five years to run, of Five Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, to mature on the 15th of December, 1887, with interest from the 15th of December last, payable in New-York semi-annually on the 15th of June and 15th of December.

An allowance of Three Per Cent. for the difference in interest between the three Coupons yet to mature on the outstanding Bonds, and those of corresponding dates on the proposed issue, will be made to the holders of the former on the surrender of the Bonds held by them to be exchanged for the new Bonds.

This surrender may be made at any time hereafter, accompanied by a memorandum of numbers and amounts, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston, or at this office, when the three per cent. above mentioned will be paid in cash.

The delivery of the new bonds will commence, at the same places, on the 20th day of March inst.

The option of the new bonds now offered to the holders of those of 1864, will remain open until and including the 30th day of April next, unless withdrawn, before that time, by at least ten days' previous public notice.

The bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000, only, except that registered bonds, without coupons, of the denomination of $5,000, will be issued to parties applying for them.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the whole amount of the issue will be applied to its reduction or to providing means towards its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.

ERASTUS CORNING, Albany,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, New-York,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston,
H. H. MARTIN, Albany,
J. V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
} Special Committee of the Board.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The subscribers have completed arrangements at Washington to collect Certificates of indebtedness as they mature, making prompt returns, and giving market value for gold received for interest, or remitting gold, as correspondents may desire.

Constantly on hand for sale at market rate, United States Stocks.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, Interest payable in gold.
6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, Interest payable in currency.
6 per cent. Coupons Bonds of 1881.
6 per cent. Registered Bonds of 1881.
5.20 Coupons Bonds.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MARCH 16, 1863.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

JERSEY CITY BONDS LOST.—ALL PERsons are cautioned against purchasing the following bonds, issued by the Corporation of Jersey City, and mislaid by the subscriber, viz:

Bond No. 21, dated Oct. 27, 1859, payable to John Van Vorst, or his assigns, for $1,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest. Bond No. 35, dated Jan. 2, 1860, payable to John Van Vorst, or his assigns, for $1,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

The payment of the coupons on above bonds has been stopped, and application will be made for issue of duplicates. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors. J. N. DENISON, Secretary.

BOSTON, March 14, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 19, 1863.

NOTICE TO BOND-HOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the unexten ded First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the time limited by the Board of Directors for extending said Bonds will expire on the 1st of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 6th of April, prox. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to the Purchase and Sale of
INSURANCE STOCKS
At Private Sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with ADRIAN H. MULLER,) No. 33 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

"TOKENS"

Of brass or copper manufactured in any quantity by
JOHN GAULT,
No. 1 Park-place,
New-York.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 23d of April, at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 24, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will take place at the Banking House, on the 7th day of April ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON INCOME BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the coupons for interest on the income bonds for the three months to March 31, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Agency of the Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on and after April 1, 1863. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

## SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1851.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. Interest will date from April 1. M. D. VAN-PELT, President.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1863.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Deposits made on or before 1st April will bear interest from that date. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL, ..... $500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863 | $1,135

## MEDICAL.

**AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!**

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female: latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

**CAUTION TO LADIES.**

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary or the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

**MRS. MAXWELL, M. D.,**

No. 6 Greene-st., New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a lying-in hospital, where the most perfect confidence is observed, and all the comforts of a sick room are received. Also, Female Monthly Pills, price $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

**SURE CURE**—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutional physical disqualification, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used quack nostrums will never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and wrong Treatment, than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

**MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN**

can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 1275 Liberty-st. and No. 463 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 214 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail. All other "Female Monthly Pills" are counterfeit.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

**THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED** by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular and read it carefully and then you will send for the remedies.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND** THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED. Dr. A. M. MACBREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Grand-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing a dollar and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.**—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, as an act of gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office Albany, N. Y.

**MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY** PILLS are the only medicine in market for single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite Astor House.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of boys and imitators. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY**—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies are Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the most anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

**PILES, PILES.**—EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, blind or itching, and the worst cases cured at once be relieved and entirely cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, produces their absorption and completely removes them, or money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Sold by all druggists. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 695 Broadway, New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. TILTON, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from suppression. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery.

**DR. JOHNSON, NO. 17 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the confidence of receiving honorable treatment.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.**—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without a single failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-third the time in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful subsequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiar and valuable property of annihilating the disease in the constitution that the blood is sure to absorb unless properly treated. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in the treatment has become well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. Scarcely a week passes that he is not consulted by distinguished chemists and physicians, in regard to some peculiar point which has exhausted the whole field of science, but the disease will appear. He practices no deception, and is not a quack doctor in the way that he is represented it, and when they find their fees are not extravagant, they then pretend that the medicine is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine except at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Pamphlets for 3 stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

**NORWALK, DIRECT.**—THE STEAMER CONNECTICUT will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Norwalk and Danbury and New-Haven railroad each way. Leave Norwalk at 8 A. M., from Jackson-slip, New-York, at 2 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND** SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer [illegible] leaves Pier No. 5 P. M. Passengers go north via New-Haven at 1 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night and go north via Norwich.

## PROPOSALS.

**TO ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS AND OTHERS.**

Designs for National Currency Notes are hereby invited of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, to be issued under the Act of Congress authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863.

The designs must be National in their character; and none will be considered that have been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bond, certificate or other representative of value, and completed bills must all be of the uniform size of seven inches by three inches.

Designs must be for both the obverse and reverse of the note, and be susceptible of receiving upon their obverse the following legend: "National Currency, secured by the Bonds of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States," as well as the signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, together with the promise to pay of the association issuing the notes, signed by the President and Cashier thereof, and their place of redemption.

The reverse must be susceptible of receiving the following legend: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations, within the United States, except interest on public debt."

And, also, to have suitable tablets for imprinting the following synopsis of sections 57 and 58 of the Act authorizing a National Currency, approved Feb. 25, 1863: "Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass, any imitation or alteration of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is, by the Act of Congress, approved 25th February, 1863, guilty of felony, and subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years at hard labor, or both."

Designs will be received until the 25th day of March, 1863, and must in all cases be accompanied by models, or illustrative drawings, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all that may be offered. For such designs or parts of designs as may be accepted, suitable compensation will be paid, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred dollars for each note; and the accepted designs will then become the exclusive property of the United States. The designs not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting them.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing dies in accordance with the designs; stating the cost of the completed dies, and the date at which they can be furnished; the Secretary reserving the right to accept designs or parts of designs and causing them to be engraved by other parties than those submitting the designs if he deems it for the interest of the Government to do so. In all cases the dies, and all transfers, or copies thereof, to be the exclusive property of the United States.

In the selection of designs, special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting and against alterations, as well as to suitableness for use as currency.

Proposals and designs must be inclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly indorsed "Designs and Proposals for National Currency," and will be opened on the 28th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock M. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

**ARMY SUPPLIES.**

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 2d day of April next, for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,

Common Tents, Shelter Tents
Common Tent Poles, Common Tent Pins.
Pick-ax Handles, India-Rubber Blankets.
India-Rubber Ponchos.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries; and accompany their proposals with a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Rubber Blankets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

**NAVY BEEF.**

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 2,000 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above beef must be furnished forthwith.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

**ARMY SUPPLIES.**

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., }
CINCINNATI, March 17, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 28th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered in boxes suitable for shipment, at the Inspection Warehouse in this city. Samples must accompany the bids, and the bidders will state the dates at which deliveries will be made; viz.

10,000 Axes, 10,000 Handled Hatchets,
10,000 Ax Handles 10,000 Camp Kettles,
10,000 Pickaxes, 25,000 Mess Pans,
10,000 Pickax Handles, 4,000 Spades,
1,000 Ax Slings, 6,000 Shovels.

JOHN B. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

**TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.**

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE }
CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., for furnishing the materials for, and constructing the southerly inclosing wall of the Central Park.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for southerly Park wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

**PROPOSALS FOR FOUR HUNDRED** THOUSAND DOLLARS "VOLUNTEER SOLDIER FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NUMBER FIVE."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until Saturday, March 28, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldier Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five," authorized by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 28, 1863, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for an amount of like par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for 'Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Five,'" and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 7, 1863. }

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1863. }

**BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.**—THIS BUREAU is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to guns of cast iron only, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals will therefore be received from any manufacturers of forged iron to furnish a finished gun, or a block of metal from which the same may be finished.

The said gun, when finished, to weigh about 10,000 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 100 pounds, as used in cast iron rifled cannon of like weight; to be fired 1,000 times with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 100-pounder—viz.: 10 pounds of No. 7—without bursting, or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehensions of bursting.

The quality of metal, price and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal forwarded.

The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date, and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863. }

**OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS** ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened; size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863. }

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE** received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY next, for the transportation by steamer hence to New-Orleans, La., of one hundred and ninety horses and the same number of men. Bidders will be required to guarantee the safe delivery of the horses; to put up the stalls, furnish them with water, water buckets, lanterns, shovels, bung pumps and brooms, and to provide suitable accommodations for the officers in the cabin and for the men in the steerage or houses on deck, and to furnish the latter with water, fuel, suitable convenience for cooking rations. Bidders will please state name of the vessel offered, the price for each officer, enlisted men and each horse, and indorse "Proposals for Transportation."

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
MEDORI as NORMA.
NINTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 27,
Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA,
BY GENERAL DEMAND,
and with the following
UNAPPROACHABLE GREAT CAST.
Norma (her great rôle).....MME. MEDORI
Adelaida.....MLLE. SULZER
Pollio (on this occasion).....SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Oroveso (his great rôle).....SIGNOR BIACHI
Clotilde.....Mme. Fichet | Flavio.....Signor Rubio
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.

SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE during the day, or at the inside ticket office on the evenings of performance.

THIS (THURSDAY)—SECOND GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN, when will be presented
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with its matchless New-York cast.

On SATURDAY, March 28, at 1 o'clock,
LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE,
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR, to all parts of the house. No reservation of seats.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Next week being Passion Week, the tenth, eleventh and twelfth Grand Opera Nights will take place on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next. There will not be any performance on Thursday; but, on GOOD FRIDAY, there will be a
GRAND SACRED PERFORMANCE,
in which all the artistic resources of the entire company will be employed.

In active preparation for production, with new scenery, dresses and appointments, Petrella's grand opera,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.**

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
THIS THURSDAY, March 26,
when will be presented Verdi's celebrated opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with its MATCHLESS NEW-YORK CAST,
and splendid mise en scene.
Amelia.....Mme GUERRABELLA
Oscar.....the page.....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica.....Mlle. SULZER
Richard Count Warwick.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Robert.....Signor BELLINI
Samuel.....D. Colletti. Tom.....Muller. Judge.....Rubio
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

THE SALE OF TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Brooklyn Academy, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Fine and Nassau sts., New-York. The customary price of admission will be retained.

**FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.**

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies.....$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' Tickets.....2 50
Minors under 15 years of age.....3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

## SHIPPING.

**STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

| FROM LIVERPOOL. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| SATURDAY.....April 4 | SATURDAY.....April 25 |
| TUESDAY.....May 19 | TUESDAY.....June 9 |

FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half price. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$60

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 36 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.

ISTRIA, PEARSON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 15.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 22.
ARABIA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, March 28
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80, $90 and $97. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

**M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.**

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA OR ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

**FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.!**

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on the 22d inst. The fine British brig
BOREAS,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.
Also, on the 25th inst., the schooner
G. L. ADAMS.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and elegant U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGE,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after FRIDAY. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,** touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....M'ch 21
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....M'ch 28
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF** TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 9 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ADAMS EXPRESS STEAMER** AUGUSTA DINSMORE, for Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., carrying the United States mail, will leave as above from Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**

Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,)
THIRD NIGHT
Of the highly successful five-act comedy, by Mrs. Centlivre, (authoress of "The Wonder" and "Bold Stroke for a Wife,")
THE BUSY-BODY.
With elegant and appropriate scenery by.....Isherwood
A VERY STRONG CAST.

Marplot.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Francis Gripe.....Mr. John Gilbert
Sir George Airey.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Jealous Traffic.....Mr. Mark Smith
Charles.....Mr. Reynolds
Whisper.....Mr. Floyd
Miranda.....Mrs. Hoey
Ratch.....Miss Mary Gannon
Isabinda.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Patchwell.....Mrs. Reeves

Music under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.

FRIDAY,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
AND
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
SATURDAY, by universal desire, Boucicault's popular and charming comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.
Will be dispatched
MONDAY—Goldsmith's standard comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY—The favorite comedy, (by request) of
MARRIED LIFE.
To be repeated—"Love and Money," "The Road to Ruin," "Masks and Faces," "Captain of the Watch," "The School for Scandal," "The Fine Old English Gentleman," "Americans in Paris," "Ernestine," and the "Little Treasure."

**IRVING HALL.**

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Mr. CHARLES S. STRATTON (Gen. Tom Thumb) and Mrs. CHARLES S. STRATTON, (née Miss Lavinia Warren,) having deferred their visit to Europe until the season is more favorable for crossing the Atlantic, accede to urgent solicitations, and will have the honor to hold
PUBLIC LEVEES DAILY
at Irving Hall, commencing MONDAY, March 30, 1863.

Hours of exhibition (Monday, March 30, excepted, when two Levees only will be held, from 3 to 4½, and from 7½ to 9 P. M.) from 11 to 12½, 3 to 4½, 7½ to 9. Doors open half an hour in advance.

The rich, rare and elegant BRIDAL PRESENTS will be on public exhibition at each Levee, including the magnificent corbeille exhibited on their wedding-day at the reception.

Mr. and Mrs. General Tom Thumb will appear in a variety of performances, songs, dances, characteristic costumes, &c., their sumptuous and costly wardrobe being made available for three different dresses at each Levee. On Tuesday morning, at 11 A. M., they will appear in the same bridal costume they wore at their wedding at Grace Church.

N. B.—Gen. Tom Thumb conducts his business solely on his own account. Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

The public is respectfully informed that the eminent pianist and composer, L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will give a grand concert in Brooklyn on SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1863, being his first appearance this season, assisted by
MME. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Contralto.
J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist.
SIG. ABELLI, Accompanist.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
To be had at the Academy,
Pyle & Son's Drug Store, corner Pierrepont-st.,
And Rose's Book Store, Atlantic-st.

**DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 BROADWAY.**

MR. DE CORDOVA,
The Prince of Humorous Lecturers,
Will deliver, for positively the last time in this City, his very laughable and highly entertaining Lecture,
MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, March 27, 1863,
The proceeds of which are to be devoted to a charitable purpose.
Doors open at 7; entertainment at 8 o'clock.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Lutman Bradish, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and documents upon which we based our making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street, and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report her

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

### The New Labor Experiments—Success of the Remuneration System—The Weather—The Public Schools, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 12, 1863.

The experiment of getting the freed slaves to go to work for remuneration has succeeded sufficiently to satisfy the most skeptical, that under proper inducements and a well organized system, they would be as perfectly docile and as industrious as could be desired. As far as Gen. BANKS' propositions to the planters have been carried out in good faith, there has been no difficulty in inducing the negroes not only to return to their masters, but they (the negroes) have done it in many cases cheerfully, and seem happy once more to be at home. It is noticeable, however, that masters who have been provebial for their severity find themselves without laborers, as no promises these men can make will secure them assistance, the negroes of such masters preferring to work on the Government plantations. As far as I can judge, the negroes care very little about their pay; what they especially desire to have understood is, *that they are now free*, and are working voluntarily. With this unction they seem to be perfectly satisfied to perform the hardest tasks without complaining, but hint to them that they are not free, and they instantly take the alarm; or suggest, as many often do, that when the Nationals "are driven out of the South," their situation will be even worse than "in the olden time," and they become at once miserable and discontented, and it takes considerable soothing talk to restore them to good humor.

Mr. HEPWORTH, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts, who has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this new order of things, speaks most hopefully of its final success, and says that the chief obstacle in the way is the seeming determination of many of the planters not to accept any terms that differ from absolute Slavery, with unlimited power of physical punishment attached; and if these "sacred rights" are withheld, they prefer to do nothing—indeed, they fold their hands and invite destruction. In this last particular, at least, their fondest desires are likely to be realized, for more thorough ruin never before stared men in the face than now coldly and, I sometimes fancy, maliciously threatens these stiff-necked and judicially blind ex-taskmasters. Capt. GOODRICH, an intelligent officer stationed in the Lafourche District, states that a short while ago there were over seven thousand contrabands in one vicinity, and the wretchedness among them was becoming extreme. Unaccustomed to take care of themselves, and without resources of any kind, they were on the brink of dying from starvation and threatening pestilence, when the opportunity, under Gen. BANKS' orders, arrived for them to return to their masters, or to find work on the Government plantations, *as hired laborers*, and in a few days, of the seven thousand, but two hundred, the sick and aged, were left in the camp to be cared for and fed from the bounty of the United States Government. Let what will be done, the next sugar crop of Louisiana will be comparatively nothing; and the same remark will apply to cotton. Both these staples will fall in quantity so far below previous years as to make but little impression upon the demand; and, as a matter of course, the commercial ruin that must follow in the South can hardly be realized. Shrewd and very dull men, looking on from an outside stand-point, see this, and speak of it—feel that an entire revolution is to be effected in the changes of estates—old names, old families, old associations, old customs, are all to pass away, and a new order of things is to be established. Greenbacks are rapidly purchasing abandoned plantations; greenbacks are getting their hold on estates not abandoned; greenbacks are absorbing what little value is left everywhere. And with these "verdant monsters" will necessarily come their "infernal Yankee" owners, and in 1863 and 1864, on the sugar hogshead and the cotton bale, instead of Peyton, Kenner, Randolph or Pickens, will appear emblazoned the New-England names of Beecher, Doolittle, Sumner or Lovejoy—and, mark my prediction, the cotton then will be none the less plentiful, or the sugar less sweet.

Some changes have been made here regarding the native regiments; the Third, I believe, has had all its officers changed from colored to white, and the Fourth, now in process of organization, is recruited exclusively by white officers. This may relieve our service of the difficulty of having the two races brought in contact about headquarters, and will relieve the white soldiers of the obligations of "saluting the negro" while on guard; and possibly these "hardships" must be done away with; but I must, in justice to history, bear testimony to the fact, that the First and Second regiments Native Guards were, from my personal observation, well officered by men of their own color—by men, indeed, who, as far as I can judge, were capable and enthusiastic in the performance of their duties.

The weather has been unusually warm for this season of the year, and there seems to prevail a general idea that the approaching Summer is to be a sickly one. The "oldest inhabitant" pronounces that all the signs are just such as threatened in the Spring of 1853, the following Summer proving one of the most fatal that was ever known in New-Orleans. Certain it is, that this city has remarkably escaped for several years, the Summers being absolutely far more healthy than the Winters. I ascribe this amelioration largely to the Quarantine established first by the blockade, and secondly by Gen. BUTLER'S orders, for under them came in the additional security of a thoroughly clean city. Gen. BONMAN, our most competent and energetic Provost-Marshal-General, acting in harmony with Gen. BANKS' desires, will do everything to secure the best sanitary regulations that military discipline and money can accomplish, and in these efforts the different departments of the City Government will cordially render their assistance. The yellow fever here this Summer would prove one of the mightiest disasters that ever befel a nation. In 1853, I witnessed the destruction by that epidemic, and in it the dead bodies accumulated so rapidly at some of the graveyards, that negroes, with difficulty, could be found plentiful enough to bury them. In one instance, several hundred corpses, from necessity, were burned. In the heighth of the plague 315 deaths occurred in one day, and this large number included people in the prime of life. The number of victims were counted by thousands, and the plague only stayed its havoc because there were no more victims subject to its control. By it, in innumerable instances, whole families, consisting of a number of persons, would, in three or four days, be swept away, and it seemed to create most havoc where, under ordinary circumstances, you would look for the most immunity from disease. As long as there were vigorous, unacclimated persons to prey upon, so long the victims fell like Autumn leaves. It requires but little foresight to say what would be the effect of such an epidemic among our volunteers. These now stalwart, noble-looking, patriotic men would literally melt away under the killing breath of the unseen enemy, and it is not exaggeration to say that each week would send soldiers enough for a regiment to their long homes. To the blacks we must look for the only reliable men for this semi-tropical climate. Providence has furnished us with the material; justice, humanity and every other good reason, demand that these men, freed by the rebellion, should be cordially received into the Union ranks to relieve our Northern troops and divide equally the labor, the sacrifices and the glory of restoring the country to its original splendor. Nothing will be left undone here to secure health to the city. I know that the Commanding General and all subordinate officers are aware of the importance of the subject. The Quarantine will be thoroughly established, and probably all direct communication, for a while at least, will be cut off from Havana. The streets of the city will be cleaned, and the drainage will be made more perfect than ever before, and I pray Heaven that these precautions will insure the smiles of a benign Providence, and that we will escape the dreadful pestilence.

There has been recently considerable excitement in our public schools. Although every effort has been made to employ only loyal teachers, still it is unhappily found out that the oath of allegiance many of these teachers took was only lip service, and that their hearts was still with the rebellion. Left by the original Board with the School Directors to manage the internal affairs of the business in their own way, it has been discovered that in many instances ideas positively opposed to the Government have been inculcated, largely; the duty of the children to stand by the flag has never been inculcated—and, on the whole, with individual exceptions, nothing positive has been done to encourage a feeling of loyalty. To check this—to call it by no harsher name—ungrateful conduct on the part of the teachers, the Directors of the Public Schools of the First District have taken the following official action:

*Be it Resolved*, That the teachers in this District be instructed, henceforth, to make the singing of patriotic songs, and the reading of appropriate passages from the addresses and speeches of patriotic men, a part of the business of each day in the several departments of the respective schools.

This will produce a great reform and in the right quarter. The children and the women for a long time have done all the demonstrative rebellion in this city. The men with secesh proclivities more wise, or unwilling to take the responsibility, as a general rule maintain a dogged reserve, or under the guise of frankness get off considerable spleen against the National authorities. The effort made to establish a State Government also enables many to show their opposition; and the pleadings in the Courts under the general argument, of questioning the jurisdiction of said Courts, they having been erected by military authority, has been a most profitable and irresponsible way of advertising a great deal of treason, but I think the children are to-day, the most active mediums, for they are impulsive, sympathetic, and ignorant of what they are doing, so they have been used to encourage the rebellion in what seems to me the most unjustifiable way. I do not envy the heart or the feelings of those who desire to poison the innocent youth of our country, nor have I any other feelings than sorrow for parents and guardians who teach the little ones while amusing themselves on the side-walk, to set up singing in *sotto voce*, the "Bonny Blue Flag" and other secesh songs, whenever a National officer is passing by, and I have an especial contempt for the female teachers of this city, who crowd around the directors of the school and clamor, with tears in their eyes, for places, offensively thrust the printed evidence of their having taken the oath of allegiance in your face, and dwell in eloquent language upon their love for the Union, and then when in office positively and negatively do all in their power to show that they are insincere and unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by the guardians of the schools. Hereafter let our national songs be sung, and let those of the teachers who are not enthusiastic and eager to carry out the resolution of the Board, be summarily dismissed.

Mr. CUTHBERT BABBITT, Esq., our new Collector, is fairly installed in office. Since he has been here, he has received the most gratifying tokens of esteem from all classes of our citizens, and his appointment has given unusual satisfaction. The other day Mr. BABBITT, in the way of business, visited the United States Provisional Court at the instant an important case was being tried. The moment Mr. BABBITT was discovered, so great was the desire to shake hands with him, that the business of the moment was temporarily interrupted, the members of the bar, spectators, and, finally, Judge PEABODY himself, came down from the bench and congratulated Mr. BABBITT upon his return to the city, and upon his assumption of the important duties of Collector of the Southern Metropolis.

## KEY WEST.

### The Importance of the Place as a Military and Naval Station—Immense Supplies on Shore—Characteristics of the Inhabitants.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

KEY WEST, Monday, March 16, 1863.

The growing importance of Key West as a military and naval station is so fully recognised throughout the country, that whatever pertains to its well-being may well command our attention. From a small wrecking town in 1858, when a few cargoes of coal during the year, made up the whole business of the Naval Agent, the growth and magnitude of the business of this Agency has been immense. During the last six months there has been landed here over 30,000 tons of coal for naval use, and about 50,000 barrels and bales of provisions and stores, all of which have been distributed among our naval vessels, the arrivals of which, during that time, have reached 390 vessels. A naval machine-shop, for repairs, has been built, and is in successful operation, under a crowd of business that compels labor during the night, and calls for an enlargement of facilities and increase of mechanics without delay. A magnificent coal depot arrangement is now nearly ready for landing, storing, and supplying coals for vessels, with steam power, inclined plane, and all approved machinery adapted to the purpose. The Naval Agency is now in charge of Paymaster J. J. PHILBRICK, who has employed five clerks, and numerous warehousemen and laborers. The large business of this department may well demand the ripe experience of age, and in view of the youth of the present incumbent, admiration is challenged by the skill, capacity and success manifested in such complete attention to public interest in every detail embraced in his duties.

The movement of supplies for the army is of similar magnitude, the central location making this a great half-way station between the North and the Southwest. Large stores of provisions and army supplies are constantly kept here, and the Quartermaster's Department is now under the charge of Capt. HEBER, of the Forty-seventh regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, recently arrived here. Both of these arms of the nation are expanding, and will receive an accelerated impulse from the least prospect of a foreign war, owing to the peculiar exposure to attack and the great importance of the island to a foreign foe. We suppose this matter has had due and full consideration by the Government. The fortifications here are being pushed on by a large force and are near completion.

Under the various military orders, the most rampant rebels have left the island, and those remaining have all taken the oath of allegiance; and, with some exceptions, may be considered orderly citizens, and in the way of becoming loyal. The chief obstacle to this, however, is found among that extreme Constitution-loving class of Unionists, who are very apprehensive that some violence may be done to that great document by the liberation of a slave or the arrest of a traitor. On these delicate points they are sensitive to a degree, that secesh has assumed new courage in the presence of these new allies, and by a combination of forces bid fair promise of valiant service under the ignoble leadership of Doughfaces and Copperheads. These loyalists have recently become aroused in behalf of their allies, whose cause they have espoused with a zeal that has confounded all distinction, except that which characterizes the unconditional supporter of the Government and all the war measures. For the time being this class is under a cloud that would, indeed, seem very threatening of a serious storm, were it not for the silver lining of the horizon in the distance.

Delegations have recently gone from here to Hilton Head and to Washington, to represent to the authorities the grievances of Key West in not having been excepted in the Emancipation Proclamation, and also from the severity practiced toward Secessionists. These are prominent complaints and of about equal merit. It is presumed they will receive from the Government and the General commanding this department all due consideration, and this great naval and military post be continued in its steady and onward progress until it shall cease to be the home of a slave or a traitor.

Among the old residents are some who, in the earliest days of secession buckled on the armor of the Union and its constituted Government. They decided to sink or swim in that cause, and still battling with the storm are confident of an ultimate haven. Others espoused the cause with the most amiable designs and a proviso that they would abandon it whenever secession became the rule, or their slaves should be emancipated. It is needless to say that this class are loud denunciators of the war measures, sneer at the management of the army and navy, are outraged by the liberation of a slave, or horrified by an arbitrary arrest. They believe a traitor should not be molested unless taken with arms in hand aimed at your breast—heresies that are soon destroyed. The late demonstration in New-York, and action of prominent Democrats there and elsewhere, are like a bombshell thrown into the camp. It needs no declamation or argument to show that this island must and will be controlled in the interests of the Government and all of its war measures. Those who stand in the way of this wise policy, unwilling to yield their opposition, may as well prepare to stand aside.

## SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PORTSMOUTH GROVE, R. I., Tuesday, March 24.

The United States Hospital transport *Daniel Webster* received a load of sick and wounded soldiers (numbering 275) on Wednesday P. M., 18th inst., at Washington, and sailed Thursday morning, at 6 A. M. She was obliged to anchor at the mouth of the Potomac River on Thursday night, on account of very heavy winds and sea. Leaving her anchorage at 2 P. M., on Friday, she again started for her destination; but, finding the storm increasing, and many of the patients suffering from sea sickness, in addition to their wounds and diseases, the ship was put into Fortress Monroe at 2½ A. M., on Saturday, the 21st inst., remaining there until 6¼ A. M. on Sunday. She then proceeded on her voyage, arriving at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., at 11:50 A. M. on Tuesday, 24th, having had heavy winds and high seas during the whole passage. Many of the soldiers on board were suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and the change of air and sea voyage had a very beneficial effect upon them. The officers of the ship are: Captain SETH H. CHESTER, Commander; Dr. Wm. H. Hudson, U. S. A., Surgeon in charge; P. D. Leys, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon; J. C. Nelson, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon; A. K. Starkweather, Commissary; Richard Covert, Hospital Steward. The following is the list of the sick and wounded brought by the *Daniel Webster*:

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| L. E. Abbe, 16th Conn. | L. K. Black, 1st Vt. cav. |
| J. H. Arbuckle, 13th N. H. | Sgnl. C. Barrows, 23d Me. |
| Alvin Adams, U. S. Eng'rs. | John Buddington, 12th R. I. |
| Seth H. Alden, 16th Maine. | Henry Bush, 10th N. H. |
| W. O. Alger, 40th Mass. | Wm. A. Bewen, 2d U. S. S's. |
| Asa Andrews, 40th Mass. | C. Driscoll, 21st Mass. |
| Geo. A. Burrill, 1st Mass. cav. | John H. Buck, 12th R. I. |
| J. M. Baird, 15th Conn. | Leander J. Beals, 37th Mass. |
| A. B. Benedict, 17th Conn. | George Bailey, 10th Vt. |
| Jesse Bennett, 21st Conn. | James F. Bellows, 21st Mass. |
| Geo. H. Browne, 10th Maine. | John Brownin, 18th Mass. |
| A. F. Bartlett, 10th Vermont. | G. N. Barnham, 32d Mass. |
| John L. Brown, 12th R. I. | Eldad Butler, 10th N. H. |
| M. F. Bennett, 6th Conn. | John Bowers, 4th R. I. |
| J. Bartholomew, 14th Conn. | J. C. Briggs, 23d Maine. |
| E. S. Burham, 13th N. H. | D. P. Bancroft, 1st Ver. ca. |
| C. A. Brickett, 10th N. H. | John F. Bowdoin, 12th R. I. |
| A. A. Blaney, 26th Mass. | A. B. Boothby, 50th Maine. |
| A. Bigelow, 13th Mass. | A. D. Chappell, 3th Mass. |
| Thos. B. Clark, 8th Conn. | Jos. Cochran, 12th Mass. |
| John F. Collins, 29th Mass. | C. S. Cowell, 14th Conn. |
| John F. Chapman, 40th Mass. | James Carley, 27th Conn. |
| S. S. Chapin, 35th Mass. | John Collins, 13th Mass. |
| Robert Christy, 4th Maine. | W. N. Chase, 33d Mass. |
| A. Currier, 9th N. H. | C. C. Chassely, 6th N. H. |
| J. R. Chaplin, 13th N. H. | Corp Couillard, 35th Mass. |
| James A. Chase, 6th N. H. | David Casey, 2d Mass. |
| E. G. Cummings, 26th Me. | J. A. Dowthy, 17th Conn. |
| C. H. Dearborn, 40th Mass. | G. Eastbrook, Jr., 12th R. I. |
| Corp. Connolly, 22d Mass. | John Elsworth, 2d cavalry. |
| W. P. Dean, 29th Mass. | N. Eaton, 13th N. H. |
| C. M. Dunn, 36th Mass. | E. F. Appleton, 13th N. H. |
| Geo. H. Davis, 10th Maine. | R. Elliott, 12th N. H. |
| Hugh Dougherty, 40th Mass. | C. P. Ellingwood, 14th N.H. |
| A. D. Drake, 36th Mass. | W. H. Edmunds, 13th Mass. |
| P. Devine, 14th Conn. | Eli A. Elington, 16th Conn. |
| J. J. Donahue, 35th Mass. | A. J. Farnsworth, 12th Mass. |
| M. D. Dresser, 11th N. H. | Mrs. Farnsworth, wife of above |
| Thos. Fenton, 9th Mass. | C. H. Giles, 16th Maine. |
| S. Fenner, 12th R. I. | J. N. Gile, 1st Mass. cav. |
| F. P. Fletcher, 10th N. H. | J. D. Green, 12th Mass. |
| P. J. Fennell, 2d Maine. | T. M. Green, 12th R. I. |
| T. T. Folsom, 5th N. H. | T. O. Graves, 2d Vermont. |
| Edw. Folsom, 11th N. H. | E. M. Grant, 27th Maine. |
| J. W. Fairbrother, 9th Me. | E. C. Gardner, 2d R. I. |
| P. W. Fuller, 12th Mass. | W. M. George, 9th N. H. |
| R. O. File, 2d Vermont. | E. A. Goodale, 6th Maine. |
| Robt. Grindell, 16th Mass. | H. Gardner, 2d Vt. cav. |
| David Gauley, 10th Vt. | Peter Hardy, 6th N. H. |
| Wm Drovin, 32d Mass. | L. H. Hammond, 18th Mass. |
| A. M. George, 5th N. H. | L. Harriman, 6th N. H. |
| Jos. Hinckley, 4th Maine. | John Hyler, 20th Maine. |
| Edwd Hayes, 16th Maine. | E. M. Howard, 1st Mass. Cav. |
| E. L. Hamlin, 16th Maine. | J. W. Ham, 25th Mass. |
| A. A. Howe, 15th Mass. | N. E. Hill, 11th N. H. |
| D. A. Homans, 40th Mass. | B. D. Humphrey, 1st Vermont cavalry. |
| H. Hawley, 1st Vt. cavalry. | J. R. Johnson, 13th N. H. |
| J. Haggerty, 40th Mass. | D. A. Johnson, 21st Conn. |
| W. H. Haynes, 3d U. S. Cav. | W. W. Jones, 14th Mass. |
| C. H. Hodgkins, 2d Maine. | Benj. E. James, 9th N. H. |
| Geo. J. Henry, 15th Mass. | F. B. Keene, 22d Mass. |
| Chas. A. Hall, 15th Conn. | H. W. Kaylor, 20th Maine. |
| Thos. Hill, 14th Conn. | W. G. Kelly, 14th Conn. |
| Isaac Hill, 2d Massachusetts | A. D. Knowlton, 10th N. H. |
| Clement S. Holt, 9th N. H. | S. R. Kilbourn, 15th Mass. |
| S. W. Hill, 6th N. H. | J. J. Hobbs, 30th Mass. |
| Ira Ingraham, 20th Maine. | J. K. Lord, 11th N. H. |
| Eliab King, 12th R. I. | G. R. Lane, 11th N. H. |
| W. H. Lawton, 40th Mass. | J. H. Lupkin, 16th Maine. |
| E. A. Locke, 16th Maine. | W. E. Lover, 18th Mass. |
| John B. Loomis, 34th Mass. | Ed. Littlefield, 12th R. I. |
| J. M. Lincoln, 40th Mass. | E. Mayon, 4th Me. battery. |
| W. B. Lindus, 1st Mass. cav. | L. J. Miller, 20th Maine. |
| J. M. Lewis, 17th Conn. | A. D. Moorhouse, 5th Conn. |
| Jas. H. Locke, 11th N. H. | P. Murphy, 20th Mass. |
| Chester Lyman, 27th Conn. | F. Madden, 6th Conn. |
| Davis Magoon, 40th Mass. | J. G. Moss, 32d Mass. |
| Edmund Mason, 22d Mass. | J. F. Millet, 20th Maine. |
| J. Mattison, 12th R. I. | A. McFarland, 16th Maine. |
| P. A. Nash, 7th R. I. | K. McAvoy, 28th Mass. |
| J. P. Mathews, 5th N. H. | Jas. McCunn, 11th N. H. |
| C. P. Mathimore, 21st Mass. | Jas. McLain, 20th Conn. |
| Robt. Morgan, 40th Mass. | Jno. McCann, 2d Maine. |
| J. P. Mulligan, 13th N. H. | Hugh McKeon, 4th Conn. |
| H. A. Mell, 37th Mass. | G. Northrup, 1st Me. cav. |
| Orville Merritt, 11th Vt. | C. A. Pope, 12th Mass. |
| Alex. Norwood, 40th Mass. | W. G. Powers, 16th Maine. |
| H. D. Newhall, 40th Mass. | C. H. Pickett, 40th Mass. |
| Wm. B. Neff, 7th R. I. | W. Paige, 40th Mass. |
| E. H. Nichols, 1st Vt. cav. | A. J. Perry, 2d Vermont. |
| Henry Noble, 18th Maine. | H. W. Patterson, 23d Mass. |
| F. O. Halloran, 17th Conn. | Geo. Parker, 26th Mass. |
| A. Orcutt, 31st Mass. | E. W. Parsons, 27th Conn. |
| Chas. Pearson, 16th Maine. | Timothy, 37th Massachusetts |
| H. L. Pratt, 16th Maine. | Patrick Pryer, 28th Mass. |
| H. Penfield, 20th Conn. | Jeremiah Quinlan, 2d R. Is. |
| Wm. Parr, 19th Maine. | J. W. Ribero, 40th Mass. |
| D. E. Paddock, 29th Mass. | N. Rogers, 6th Vermont. |
| A. E. Parkhurst, 10th Vt. | Jas. Russell, 4th R. Island. |
| H. Pardue, 15th Conn. | S. A. Rumbold, 4th R. Island. |
| Henry Pitcher, 21st Conn. | E. C. Richardson, 19th Mass |
| W. A. Raymond, 18th Mass | E. K. Robinson, 35th Mass. |
| C. E. Roberts. 11th N. H. | O. A. Ricker, 40th Mass. |
| F. H. Reed, 20th Maine. | David Small, 17th Maine. |
| S. D Rogers, 19th Mass. | Jeremiah Sargent, 32d Mass. |
| A. F. Remington, 1st R. Art. | J. C. Scholer, 4th Maine. |
| S. P. Reeves, 20th Mass. | T. W. Stone, 16th Conn. |
| W. H. Robinson, 15th Conn. | Gardner Sweet, 9th N. H. |
| T. S. Sheldon, 33d Mass. | J. A. Stuart, 19th Maine. |
| J. G. Stevens, 1st Vt. cav. | S. A. Stratton, 6th N. H. |
| Andrew Small, 4th Maine. | E. H. Sears, 37th Mass. |
| C. H. Smith, 11th N. H. | E. B. Smith, 12th R. I. |
| J. B. Stickney, 23d Me. | H. W. Saunders, 21st Mass |
| Elisha Scott, 12th R. I. | A. H. Telft, 11th N. H. |
| J. M. Squires, 6th N. H. | Geo. A. Toon, 21st Mass. |
| E. G. Stevens, 4th Maine. | D. B. Trask, 22d Mass. |
| Geo. Smith, 20th Conn. | Chas. G. Taylor, 11th Conn. |
| Bart'w Smith, 19th Mass. | W. H. Thompson, 28th Mass. |
| Walter Shea, 5th N. H. | W. S. Tappan, 19th Mass. |
| A. L. Switzer, 1st Mass. cav. | C. A. Upton, 8th Conn. |
| Samuel Slocum, 2d R. I. | J. G. Varnum, 15th Vt. |
| H. O. Spaulding, 8th Conn. | Jno. Vail, 2d Mass. |
| A. C. Stone, 33d Mass. | Jas. Vizzard, 1st R. I. |
| Tim'y Sullivan, 10th Mass. | N. H. Wade, 16th Maine. |
| J. H. Scully, 20th Conn. | Wm. Williams, 6th Vt. |
| J. S. Stevens, 16th Maine, | C. H. Watson, 1st Vt. cavalry. |
| Tibbetts, 16th Maine, | Simeon Ward, 34th Mass. |
| W. S. Thissle, 40th Mass. | Parker Winter, 12th Vt. |
| Bruno Tiesler, 20th Mass. | Henry White, 18th Mass. |
| M. W. Tower, 7th Maine. | Jno. M. West, 40th Mass. |
| Edwin Tuttle, 10th Vt. | H. B. Wood, 4th R. I. |
| Z. W. Tallmann, 21st Mass. | E. L. Winship, 16th Maine. |
| Geo. W. Trymann, 4th R. I. | John White, 18th Mass. |
| J. N. Travis, 39th Mass. | Bern'd Whitney, 20th Mass. |
| W. A. Tibbetts, 16th Maine. | Jno. Wood, 12th R. I. |
| D. A. Thompson, 8th Conn. | Mich'l York, 15th Conn. |
| Jno. Tunice, 6th Maine. | |

## NEWS FROM SAN FEANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 25.

The war-steamer *Saginaw*, having been thoroughly refitted at Mare Island, is now stationed in San Francisco harbor.

Dr. JOSEPH PREFONTAINE, commercial writer for the San Francisco Press, died to-day.

HUMPHREY GRIFFITHS, a prominent Sacramento politician, died yesterday.

Several exploring parties have returned from the new gold, silver and copper mines bordering on the Colorado River. They express confidence that this region will rival the Washoe mines, and exhibit specimens of ore which are surprisingly rich.

The interior papers continue publishing biographical notices of many of the parties captured in this harbor on the pirate schooner *Chapman*, showing them all to be noted Secessionists.

The prisoners are still at Fort Alcatras, having undergone military examination—with what result the public is uninformed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 24.

Trade dull. Domestic SPIRITS advancing. Sales of 1,000 firkins of BUTTER, at 23½c.@24c. Large sales of East Boston SYRUP, at 47½c. COFFEE dull and lower. SUGAR neglected.

The mining excitement continues unabated over the entire coast. The rage of the day is for Baise River, 150 miles east of Carson, where the Washoe excitement of 1859-'60 is being repeated. Probably four or five thousand miners will reach the new district before January. A town of 150 houses, with regular streets, has been laid out and built within six weeks. The mining district is believed to be extensive, and to contain both silver and gold.

### Anticipated Freshet in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

A warm rain has been falling since last evening. The water is rising six inches per hour, and is now over the docks. The ice is still strong enough for teams. A heavy freshet is anticipated.

### The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 25.

A million and a quarter of legal tenders were converted to-day into 5.20s. It is belived that $2,000,000 per day will be reached.

### Union Meeting at Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD, Conn., Wednesday, March 25.

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY addressed an immense Union gathering here to-night.

### The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, March 23.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned to-day without providing for a new State Convention. The Governor will probably call the old Convention together, which will consider and perhaps perfect some plan of emancipation in the State.

The Union or conservative wing of the Emancipation Party nominated OLIVER WILLEY for Governor, to-day. It is unknown whether the Democrats will nominate a ticket.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. HENRY GILES' LECTURE.—It is seldom that an opportunity is afforded of passing a more pleasant or profitable evening in the way of amusement or instruction, than is presented on the occasion of a public lecture by Mr. HENRY GILES. His own humor is, if possible, more humorous than the laughter-provoking anecdotes he borrows and frames so neatly for illustrations of his general subject, when humorous anecdotes are fitting to his theme, and the pathos of his presentations of the sorrows of his favorite, Ireland, never fails to touch effectively all who listen to his story. Such was again the effect of his lecture last evening, upon "Irish Social Character and Humor." It was the second of the series he is now engaged in delivering, and, notwithstanding the night was stormy, Clinton Hall was well filled by an audience that laughed and wept alternately, as the lecturer dwelt upon the joys or sorrows of the Irish in Ireland. The subject of the next lecture, which he proposes to deliver on Tuesday evening, will be "Daniel O'Connell."

ANOTHER LOYAL LEAGUE MEETING.—Yesterday evening another Loyal League meeting was held at the Lake House, Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, Nineteenth Ward, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Union League. The hall was crowded, notwithstanding the bad weather—a large number of ladies being in attendance. Mr. R. McGINNIS was unanimously chosen President, and called the meeting to order, after which he made a patriotic address. Several other speeches followed. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of prosecuting the war until the rebellion is crushed. The proceedings terminated at 10 o'clock, with three cheers for "The Union as it was" and "The Constitution as it is."

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY.—Last evening the installation of Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, took place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The attendance was quite large, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The exercises, which were of an exceedingly interesting character, were conducted by Rev. Dr. COX. The sermon was preached by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH. The charge to the Pastor was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and the charge to the people by the late Pastor of the Church, Rev. Dr. PARKER.

THE FALL OF ROME.—"The Fall of Rome" was the subject of the lecture (second of the course) delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD, in the rooms of the Historical Society, last evening. The attendance was respectable, and, whether so intended or not, a large proportion of his audience, while he spoke of the shame and degradation of society in the last days of the Empire, thought he had, when he composed his discourse, been giving much of his mind to a consideration of the social peculiarities of those now rebelling against our Government.

CITY FINANCES.—We are requested to state that the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages will meet to consider the New-York City tax levy today, at 4 P. M., at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on which occasion any one having an interest in the subject will have an opportunity to be heard.

REORGANIZATION OF AN ARTILLERY COMPANY.—Company H of the Eighteth New-York Regiment, (formerly the Ninth New-York Militia,) are now reorganizing under their old commander, Capt. TUTHILL, and bids fair soon to be in a fine state of discipline and efficiency.

ECLECTIC LECTURES.—Mr. RICHARDS will give his first eclectic lecture on "The Atmosphere" at Clinton Hall this evening. As the title implies, this lecture will embrace the main points and best experiments of one-half of his late course.

FIRST SHAD OF THE SEASON.—We learn from reliable sources that the first shad of this season, weighing four pounds, was taken yesterday by Capt. LUDLOW at Weehawken, and sold for $5.

### Arrivals in the City.

Col. N. S. Berry, Col. J. B. Soneborn, J. C. Draper and David Mason, of New-Hampshire; R. H. Hopkins, of Cincinnati; and Jacob Naylor, of Philadelphia, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Baron De Stoeckl, Russian Minister to the United States, residing at Washington, and J. Steward, of Trenton, N. J., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. J. Brastow, of California; Hon. J. R. Swan, of Columbus; Hon. B. F. Harding, of Oregon, and E. F. Folger, of Albany, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Emerson Reeves, of Salem, N. J.; Hon. Jas. M. Scovil, of Camden, N. J., and Edward Strickland, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. John E. Wool dined yesterday with the Committee from the Legislature on Harbor Defences, now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—The action brought in the Brooklyn City Court, by Miss MARIA BERNHARDT, against JOHN G. REITHER, heretofore noticed, was terminated yesterday. The defendant was a widower and plaintiff a servant in his family. He engaged to marry her and obtained the consent of her parents. He paid attentions regularly, took her to places of amusement, &c., and during this intimacy, as alleged, seduced her. The action was for breach of marriage promise and seduction. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case being given to the jury, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered. Damages, $3,000. This was the second trial, the jury having disagreed upon the first.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following prisoners, indicted by the last Grand Jury, having pleaded guilty to the charges against them, were severally sentenced in this Court yesterday: GEORGE HATTON, false pretences, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. EDWARD TORNEY, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. CHARLES SMITH, *alias* Baker, colored, for grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years. MICHAEL HIGGINS, on the charge of burglary in the second degree, and MARY ANN JOHNSON, on the charge of forgery in the second degree, pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The journeymen tailors of Brooklyn met at the Military Garden on Tuesday night, and formed an organization for the purpose of taking measures to obtain a higher rate of wages. The meeting was mostly composed of Germans. Remarks were made by several, who stated that it was impossible to support their families at the rate of wages they now received. They resolved to meet again on Thursday evening to perfect arrangements.

SPURIOUS BILLS.—Twenty-dollar bills on the Bank of Rhode Island (broken) were offered at several stores last night.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Thursday March, 26.—Nos. 68, 37, 33½, (66,) 67, 23½, (65.)

## NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.—The annual meeting of the Newark M. E. Conference was commenced, yesterday, at the Hedding Church, in Jersey City, Bishop BAKER presiding.

The Conference roll was called, and about ninety members answered to their names.

Mr. M. E. ELLISON was elected Secretary, J. J. MORROW, Assistant, and J. N. CRANE, Statistical Secretary.

The hours of sessions were fixed from 8 A. M. to 12 M. The usual standing committees were appointed.

On motion of Rev. Mr. HILLIARD, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee of Ten on the State of the Country.

A Committee of Three was also appointed to procure a national flag to raise on the Church during the sitting of the Conference.

After various routine business the Conference adjourned.

In the evening the anniversary of the Conference Education Society was held in the York-street M. E. Church.

JERSEY CITY EXPENSES.—From the annual statement of the Treasurer of Jersey City, for the year ending March 21, 1863, it appears that the total receipts from all sources for the year was $288,342 65; balance in Treasury, March 17, 1862, $11,011 90. Total expenditures for the year, $298,035 03. Balance in Treasury, March 21, $1,315 55.

LOYAL LEAGUES IN NEW-JERSEY.—A great meeting will be held in Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J., on Saturday next, for the purpose of organizing a Loyal Union League. Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, (Stonewall JACKSON'S father-in-law,) W. E. DODGE, Esq., and Hon. JAS. WADSWORTH are announced as speakers.

NO MORE PASSES THROUGH OUR LINES.—Hereafter no civilian will be allowed to enter or go out of the lines of the Department of Washington on the south side of the Potomac without a pass from the headquarters in this city. All persons applying for passes into the lines will be stopped and examined at the outposts, but not allowed to enter the lines. Those persons whom it may be important for the military authorities to confer with will be kept out of the lines until their respective cases can be decided upon at the headquarters here.—*Wash. Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

A PHILOSOPHER HAS CAUSALITY.—Ability to reason and comprehend first principles, and the why and wherefore. Excess: Too much theory, without practical adaptation to common life. Deficiency: Inability to reason, think, understand, and plan.

Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord.—Isa. i. 18. And Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures.—Acts xvii. 2. And he reasoned in the synagogues every Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and Greeks.—Acts xviii. 4. As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. Felix trembled.—Acts xxiv. 25. Produce your cause, saith the Lord, bring forth your strong reasons.—Isa. xli. 21.

See the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for a full presentation of this subject. Examinations with charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two points are to be kept in view in purchasing a family sewing machine. First, secure a machine that will stitch perfectly all kinds of fabrics, from the lightest to the heaviest. Second, be sure that the machine will also embroider. Machines which do both perfectly can be found only at GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Young men wishing to engage in business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find a careful phrenological examination just the thing to guide the right man to the right place. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING